THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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HELMBOLD.

H!LMBOLDS

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources

Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD

FIRST EDITION

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Dunbar's Expose of Treasury Frauds.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Mr. Dunbar says the following are facts, and were taken from *suppressed reports* (mark well) of the Treasury Department. Of course, the reader will understand that these articles are understood and believed to be the merest bosh by our financial men. They are published as matters of interest to the public, subject to verification or denial in future.—ED. TEL.]

From the N. Y. Semi-occasional Globe.

NO RECORD KEPT OF PARTIALLY SPOILED IMPRESSIONS

The chief of the Currency Printing Bureau, to whom have been regularly returned the partially spoiled impressions of bonds and notes or coupons, as the case might be, has failed to keep a record of the partially spoiled impressions so delivered to him, and has not accounted for the perfect notes, bonds, and coupons thereon, which in the aggregate must, at a moderate estimate, amount to a total of many millions of dollars, since not less than 1,000,000 of such sheets were returned to him. (Testimony of M., December 18, 1866.)

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS CONCEALED IN A CUPBOARD.

Ten thousand dollars in fractional currency were found stowed away in the cupboard of the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau. This amount had been delivered to him some months before it was discovered, and he had failed to hand it over to the Treasurer, or otherwise account for it. (Affidavit of M.)

ONE ITEM, INVOLVING FROM SIXTY MILLIONS TO ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The Currency Printing Bureau has not accounted for the excess of sheets in packages in excess of the number authorized, an aggregate of 150,000 sheets of bond and treasury note paper. These sheets, if manufactured into bonds and notes—as was doubtless the case, judging from developments bearing on this matter hereinafter made—would, according to the denomination of the bonds or notes issued, have left upon the country from sixty millions to one thousand five hundred millions of dollars, which does not appear in the statement of the public debt, but which must ultimately be redeemed by the Government.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.

Thirty thousand strips, each capable of printing two notes of the denomination of one hundred, one thousand, or five thousand dollars, clipped from the paper prepared for the first series of interest-bearing notes, and suffered to lie about the Printing Department until they mysteriously disappeared. These strips would print six millions, sixty millions, or three hundred millions of dollars. (Testimony of G. G. & T., pages 2, 3, and 4.)

ALTERATION OF BOOKS.

In May, 1864, the chief of the Currency Printing Bureau caused his official books to be so altered as to show a liability to the Government of two thousand dollars less than it actually was. (Testimony A, page 5.)

SQUANDERING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Two individuals in the Currency Printing Bureau have squandered some three hundred thousand dollars of public moneys, in furtherance of their own private interests, while the same was ostensibly spent for public service. (Suppressed reports to Mr. Fessenden by a clerk specially charged with the investigation of the affair.)

DEFICIENCY OF FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

On the 26th of November, 1864, the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau made a false return to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he failed to account for fifty-four millions of dollars of Government securities that had been manufactured by him. (Testimony B, page 89.)

A DEFICIT OF SIXTY MILLIONS FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In addition to the fifty-four millions of bonds hereinbefore mentioned as unaccounted for, the accounts of the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau with the Treasurer showed a deficit in November, 1866, of sixty millions fractional currency.

ELECTROTYPING PLATES.

A bond plate was sent to New York, and suffered to remain there two weeks in the hands of an expert for experimental purposes in electrotyping.

There were employed for weeks in the Treasury Department, at first surreptitiously, parties to experiment in the making of electrotype plates—duplicates of fractional currency, bonds, notes, etc. The name of the principal expert engaged in this business was not to be found on any official pay-roll in the Department.

There were made in the Department a variety of electrotype plates—duplicates of the Government plates of fractional currency, bonds, etc.; also the matrix or moulds of fractional currency, notes, bonds, and coupons.

REDEMPTION OF DUPLICATE COUPONS FROM ORIGINAL PLATES.

Coupons from the original plates have, to the amount of millions of dollars, been presented and redeemed at the Treasury. The exact amount and the denominations of these duplicates may be readily ascertained upon investigation at the proper departments of the Treasury.

ISSUE OF EXTRA COUPONS, AND NO RECORD KEPT.

Extra coupons of the Five-twenty bonds, third and fourth series, have been issued separate from the bonds, and no descriptive record ever made of them thus rendering it easy to issue millions of duplicates of the same, and have them redeemed without detection. Large amounts of duplicate Seven-thirty coupons have already been redeemed by the Treasury, while their corresponding originals were never issued.

The duplicate coupons of Five-twenty bonds, and the Seven-thirties redeemed and sent to the Registry, are known to be from the original plates in the Department.

CONFUSED CONDITION OF THE PAPER ACCOUNT—OVER-ISSUE OF TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Of the vast amount of "membrane paper" for fractional currency manufactured *ad libitum* in that division of the Currency Printing Bureau, no account whatever has been kept, the chief of the Bureau refusing to allow the bookkeeper to do so, saying whenever requested that he himself would keep it, and thus no record of even the amount of money printed on said paper further than a return made by him in November, 1864, acknowledging that he had printed 149,884 sheets, amounting to nine hundred and seventy-four thousand and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents ($974,011·25). How much more than the amount so returned has been printed may be conjectured, but never known. Since 1864 no return whatever has been rendered of this paper, and these startling facts may explain in a satisfactory manner that otherwise inexplicable over-issue of twenty-five millions of dollars of fractional currency that has been discovered.

In the same condition is the "National paper," no record having ever been kept of either the quantity manufactured or the quantity used. Indeed, no general ledger is kept by the Currency Printing Bureau, nor has there been a regular settlement between it and the Secretary of the Treasury. (Testimony of D. E. and F., pages 8 and 10.)

INSECURE MANNER OF KEEPING STOCK PACKAGES.

Packages known as "stock packages," containing five hundred sheets of every class and denomination of government securities issued, whether of notes or bonds, and complete save as to seal and number, are constantly kept in a place accessible to all, with permission to supply themselves with whatever number they may require to replace the ones they may have spoiled. No record has been kept of these "stock packages," nor has the chief of the bureau ever made a return of the number consumed. On one occasion a large number of said sheets was extracted from the cupboard in which they were deposited, and their disappearance never explained.

In connection with these circumstances it is worthy of mention that the superintendent of the numbering division has, on returning to his duties on Monday morning, found the rollers and types inked over and the numbering changed, showing conclusively that they had been used during his absence on the Sabbath. But it is not surprising, when it is known that the keys of the numbering division are left, not with its superintendent, but, by order of the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau, with one of the watchmen of the building. (Testimony marked B.)

Moreover, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two sheets for the same purpose have been received by the Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau from the bank note companies. These sheets represented a value of four millions and fifty-eight thousand dollars, and were complete as to treasury seal. This seal the chief of the bureau alone was authorized to have put on, and he has never rendered an account of the way in which he has disposed of the sheets.—(Ibid.)

To pass hurriedly over the facts, notorious in the Treasury Department, that the "standing press" of the Superintendent of Plate Printing has more than once been opened by order of the Chief of the Currency Bureau, and its contents, amounting to millions of money, taken out, with no other acknowledgment than a memorandum in pencil: that it has been the custom to pass into the hands of the bronzers, sealers, and numberers, and receive from them, without counting, the paper in its various stages towards completion, into bonds and notes; that no account was kept of the third series of Five-twenties and of the fractional currency printed on similar paper, until many millions had been issued; in consequence of which no settlement ever has been made or can be made; that bonds and notes have been delivered many times by the plate printer in excess of the paper charged to him; that legal tenders and interest notes, by reason of the fact that these classes of money, being printed in series and there being eight hundred notes of each and every number, may flood the country to any extent without the possibility of detecting a *duplicate* until all its participant series are redeemed; that the Five-twenty bonds are in like manner issued in series; and of the billion of dollars of bonds, notes, etc., redeemed at the Treasury Department, and ordered to be cancelled and destroyed, it is easy on account of the system in operation to appropriate and circulate, as in the case of Cromwell, an indefinite amount, we come to the fact, extraordinary as it may appear, that there has not been kept in the Currency Printing Bureau, any regular accounts such as bankers and merchants keep, or from which a balance sheet can be prepared, showing either as to the particular kind or as to the aggregate of the various bonds, the actual amount of paper purchased or manufactured for the printing of currency or bonds; and no record has been kept of even the amount of money that has been printed and delivered to the Treasurer.

This is by no means all. There are other reports and much unrecorded evidence relating to the Currency Printing Bureau; and there are highly important reports of the same character respecting frauds, etc., in other departments of the Treasury yet to be brought to light. We shall open the eyes of the public gradually.

A DARING ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT.

A Railroad Man Robbed of Nearly Eight Thousand Dollars in a Bank—The Deed Done in a Moment—No Trace of Money or Thief.

For the past four or five months we have had comparatively few robberies of a startling character in this city, and there appeared some reason to hope that our police had succeeded in ridding the city of that most expert and daring class of thieves whose operations have so often before startled our community. Such may have been the case during the early part of the summer, but recently we have had some indications that the "professionals" have not all left us, and still retain their old daring and adroitness.

Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a skilful and daring robbery was perpetrated at the National Loan Bank, 210 Third street, the circumstances of which are as follows:—Between one and two o'clock, Mr. John A. McCrae, of Collinsville, Illinois, and Treasurer of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, now in the course of construction, visited the bank named and drew $8070 which he had deposited there on Monday. He left the bank and went up town, where he met General Winslow, also connected with the railroad above named. They had some conversation on business matters, and Mr. McCrae returned to the banks with General Winslow for the purpose of drawing $1000 more. He had $500 of the money he had drawn in his pocket, and the balance, $7570, in a small satchel, which he carried in his hand. When he reached the bank counter, the General wrote out a check for the $1000, and asked for a stamp. Mr. McCrae stepped forward to procure one, leaving the satchel on the floor behind the counter, where he had placed it between his feet on first entering. There were only some two or three persons in the bank at the time. His attention was only called away a few seconds, but on turning round his satchel containing the $7570 had disappeared. The alarm was immediately given, but no person had seen the theft committed, and it was a mystery to all. Some excitement was created by the discovery of the robbery, but when it became evident that the money was indeed actually gone, the gentleman suffering from the loss took it with great calmness and good sense. Information was immediately given to the Chief of Police and the detectives were soon sent on the war-path. Several arrests on suspicion were made during the evening, but none of the money has yet been recovered.

We are informed that one gentleman, who was in the bank at the time, states that he saw a man walk out of the office with a satchel in his hand, but, suspecting nothing, no alarm was given. It is probable some light will be thrown on the mystery in a few days.—*St. Louis Republican, 15th.*

The Loss of the U. S. Steamer Sacramento.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following letter, written by one of the officers of the United States steamer Sacramento, recently lost in the East India waters:—

"We went ashore on Wednesday evening, the 19th, at about 7½. The shoals at the mouth of the Samballing river have shifted out much further than they were marked in our charts, and, instead of anchoring quietly in Cocanada harbor, as we intended, we found ourselves bumping away on the bar. We worked as hard as men could work to get her off, from 8 at night until the next morning, when we were obliged to give up all idea of saving the ship, and to think only of getting ashore ourselves. The men worked very well and behaved better than we expected. We hove overboard all our guns, cut away the foremast, discharged over the side all our shot and shell, water, etc. The surf was very high, and a very powerful current running up the river. They say here that a vessel goes ashore here about once in three months. The lights on the coast are all exactly the same, and it is impossible to judge exactly of your position. There was no lack of vigilance on the part of any officers, for we were all watching for Cocanada Lights, expecting to get in very soon, and not more than ten minutes before we struck I saw the deep-sea soundings taken and got no bottom at 15 fathoms. But we were sucked in imperceptibly by the current, and we only heard the breakers when we first struck, and the seas lifted us in till we were in twelve feet of water. We have lost everything—clothes, books, etc. On Thursday morning we built two large rafts, and sent them ashore during the day; the first went in all right in the morning, but the second started in the afternoon, and got nearly ashore, when it was caught by an eddy, and carried out to sea against the breakers, and at a tremendous rate, but they were picked up by a steamer which fortunately happened to be passing, and put on board of an American ship at Cocanada. On Wednesday night we very nearly lost Harry Lyon. We tried to lower a boat to send around to Cocanada by sea for assistance, but the boat was swamped alongside, and Harry and the crew were spilled out. One of the men managed to get a bowline over Harry's head, and we hauled him in very much exhausted, but not hurt. When we sent the first two rafts off, we went to work and built two more, one of which succeeded, while the other broke adrift, and went to sea with no one on board. The same day we got the two launches lowered with considerable difficulty, and filled them up and sent them ashore. The second cutter was upset alongside, and Waterman was spilled out, but we got him in again. The first cutter was got ashore all right, and then the sea was too high to attempt any more with the boats. Mr. Johnson, the Captain, Waterman, Lyon, Pete Parker, and myself, with five men, were the only ones left on board. We smashed up all the wine, cooked a little coffee, and tried to be comfortable for the night, but it was hard work; the ship was bumping so that we expected her to go to pieces every moment. Friday morning the sea was running very high, but the late boats ventured off, and the launch anchored inside the surf, while the whaleboat, with a crew of lascars, came up to the ship. We all got ashore safe, though we did not expect it. I hauled down the colors just before I left, and brought them with me. We landed on a sand beach, organized the crew, and embarked in the boats. We had eighty men in our boat, 193 all together. We pulled up the Samballing river about twenty miles, when we came to a French settlement called Sanan, where we found quarters and food. I got asleep at 12 at night on an old mat outside the house, with vermin running all over us. The men were roused up at 2 and got in the boats and pulled down Coringa river to Cocanada, which we reached at 10 o'clock. I was glad sometimes to get hold of a piece of meat, shove it in the fire, and eat it almost raw and covered with dirt. When I landed, I had no shoes, no socks. My whole stock was a coat, pants, Crimean shirt, undershirt, drawers, pith hat, sixteen rupees, sleeve buttons, gold pencil, ring, photograph, sword and revolver. Lyon gave me a pair of shoes, some of the men gave me a pair of woollen socks, and my boy has managed to save my silver mug and two or three shirts. Probably we shall be at home in five months.

GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne *Argus* of May 27 says:—"A curious instance of the manner in which natives of a country sometimes collect in groups in the settlement of a colony is exhibited in Albury, where some seventy or eighty families of Germans have lately arrived from different parts of South Australia, and settled on the land, and are to be followed by about seven hundred or eight hundred families of the same nationality."

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

The New York Tradesmen's National Bank Fleeced Out of $95,000—Two Tellers the Alleged Delinquents.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

Late yesterday afternoon a rumor forced its way into Wall street to the effect that one of our national banks had been fleeced by two of its tellers to the amount of about $100,000. It very soon afterwards became known that the institution which had thus suffered was the Tradesmen's National Bank, which is located at No. 291 Broadway. The particulars of the defalcation were, as nearly as could be ascertained, as follows:—

THE SUSPECTED PARTIES.

Two individuals, named respectively G. E. Baker and J. Arnold, have been employed for the last thirty years in the Tradesmen's National Bank—the one as Paying Teller and the other as Receiving Teller in that establishment. Both men have been connected with the bank from their earliest years, and may be said to have grown up with the institution, and from the irreproachable lives they led, coupled with their strict attention to business and general rectitude of conduct, the greatest trust and confidence were reposed in them. Mr. Baker is a married man, with a large family, the members of which are mostly grown up.

He is between forty-five and fifty years of age, of pleasing address, and has the respect of a large circle of friends, besides his most intimate business associates in the bank and elsewhere. Mr. Arnold is also married, has a family, and is esteemed by all who knew him. The members of the families of both gentlemen are now at Long Branch and elsewhere, enjoying the attractions of those summer resorts, and the painful exposure which has now transpired will doubtless be a source of great mortification to them.

Until Wednesday morning these gentlemen were held to be all that they ought to be, and it will be a matter of congratulation to many should they be enabled to emerge from the cloud of suspicion which now appears to rest upon them. Three days ago certain reports, privately communicated to the directors of the bank, led them to surmise that all was not correct with the cash returns of one of their tellers, and in investigating the evidence they had against this individual they were led to suspect the other.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Any person at all familiar with the mode of conducting business in any of our banking institutions must be aware of the fact that opportunities are not seldom lacking which afford men acting in responsible positions in those establishments the means to avail themselves, if so disposed, of a portion of their funds. Numerous instances within the past few years stand on record in corroboration of this fact. For some time past a slight suspicion that something was going wrong in the establishment agitated the mind of a gentleman connected with the Tradesmen's National Bank. On inquiry he found there was some ground for the suspicion. After weighing the matter over in his mind, the course he resolved upon adopting was to inform the President of his doubts, and have him act in the matter. Accordingly, obeying this impulse, he waited upon the President, who instituted an investigation into the financial affairs of the concern, when, it is stated, the books of the Paying Teller exhibited a deficit of $20,000. Further investigation disclosed a still greater defalcation, amounting to about $60,000. As soon as these discoveries were made, one of the tellers was immediately suspended from the fulfilment of the duties of his office. The next day a like course was pursued towards the other. This was the state of affairs up to yesterday afternoon, when a meeting of the directors was held, but so surprised were they at the revelations made therein in relation to two of the most trusted and respected men connected with the institution, that little or no action was taken in reference to the accused parties.

It will be seen at a glance, from the position occupied by receiving and paying tellers of banks, how easily these officers, if so disposed, can play each into the other's hands, for an improper purpose. The funds of the institution must necessarily pass through the hands of one or both. If, therefore, they felt desirous to operate together and make use of the funds of the establishment for personal use, the opportunity was afforded them to do so. Although it is thought that the operations which have resulted in loss to the bank date back some length of time, still the books on each examination day made no disclosures which might suggest anything like a defalcation or tampering with the funds until very recently.

THE ACTUAL LOSS TO THE BANK.

Although the deficit was stated at first sight to be over $95,000, it has since been discovered that securities found among the papers of Messrs. Arnold and Baker will reduce this amount to $75,000. The surplus capital of the bank is said to be over $1,000,000, in addition to the regular paid-up capital; consequently no loss will result to depositors, nor will much trouble or inconvenience be felt with regard to the funds of the institution.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK

was originally organized under the old Safety Fund law of this State, and came under the National Bank act about two years ago, with a capital of one million of dollars. Its chief officers are Richard Berry, President, and Anthony Halsey, Cashier, and a large number of gentlemen are employed in the establishment in its various departments. Not a suspicion has hitherto been breathed against a single individual engaged in the bank, and the present exposure is a matter of the greatest regret to all, apart from any personal interest felt in the gentlemen thus alleged to be implicated.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We have received the following letter from the President:—

To the Editor of the Herald:

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, August 16.—Exaggerated rumors in reference to a defalcation in this bank being rife, to relieve the anxiety and apprehension of the stockholders and public, I deem it my duty to state that, owing to the dishonesty and collusion of the two tellers (who have enjoyed the confidence of the officers and directors for a period of thirty years), they have been enabled to defraud the bank of an amount equal to the sum of $95,000. This has been effected in a manner that no ordinary foresight of the officers could have prevented, and it is a source of sincere regret that their confidence should have been so abused. The surplus of the bank, upwards of $450,000, will be affected to the extent of $75,000 only, the bonds of the defaulting clerks lessening the deficiency to this amount.

RICHARD BERRY, President.

"Partner Wanted."

Matthew Westbrook, of No. 114 Third avenue, has been in the habit of advertising for "an industrious man, having $100 to $300, to take a half interest in an unexceptionable business, paying $10 to $40 daily." Four persons having paid from $300 to $400 for one-half of his business, and having realized no profit therefrom, preferred complaints against him in the Third Police District, and Mr. Westbrook was arrested, and thereupon applied to the Court for his discharge on habeas corpus, on the ground that he had committed no crime. Judge Mullen held that the complaints charge a criminal offense, and refused to release him.

The following letter was written by Westbrook to one of the complainants:—

NEW YORK, April 1, 1867.—Respected Sir:—Your note is before me, and contents duly noted. If you have the required cash capital, free from encumbrance, and are actually unemployed and willing to give your entire attention to business proposed, reside in the city, give suitable references, like an office, and light packing and manufacturing business (your duties being mostly writing and book-keeping), state the amount of money you have to invest (provided my business suits you). I shall be happy to invite you to my office and have a talk at my earliest convenience, on receiving your answer, giving your proper name and address. The first question will be in regard to the ready cash, and any attempt to pry into my business for curiosity sake will be worse than useless, as I have not a moment to lose.

Hoping you are in earnest, as is your humble servant, I am yours, respectfully,

—*N. Y. Tribune.* MATTHEW WESTBROOK.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Official Changes at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, August 16.—It is reported that Mr. Mitchel, of New Brunswick, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the new federal Government, is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario, vice General Stisted, temporarily appointed to a higher post in the executive.

Mr. C. Kerr will fill the vacancy in the Senate produced by Mr. Mitchel's appointment.

The Political Campaign.

This capital is now agitated by election meetings and strife generally. There are four candidates in the field, paired off for the federal and local Parliaments. Mr. Currier, present member for Ottawa, and an American, will probably be elected for the federal Legislature, and Mr. Eriel, late editor of the *Union* newspapers, will, it is believed, be elected to the local Legislature.

Coin Counterfeiters in Boston.

BOSTON, August 16.—Rosaria Novia, an Italian coin counterfeiter from New York, arrested here some time since, was convicted to-day for an assault with a pistol, with intent to kill, on the officer who arrested him. Another Italian, named L. Groaia, also from New York, is implicated with him in the counterfeiting operations.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Rain Storm in America and Europe Continues.

BOND ROBBERY AT CORNISH, ME.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Latest News by Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 17.—The markets for all sorts here and at Liverpool are without quotable change. The sales of cotton are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The weather is still unfavorable for the crops, the rain still continuing.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The Position of General Sheridan.

It can be confidentially stated, in contradiction of prevailing reports, that the subject of the removal of General Sheridan and Judge Holt was *not* yesterday under Cabinet consideration.

The Post Office Department.

The law in relation to the mail matter for California, Oregon, etc., is that if not specially directed differently, it must be sent overland. While the Indian disturbances continue, this mode of conveyance is not altogether safe. Parties mailing letters for the Pacific coast should therefore be particular to superscribe them "via Panama," or "per steamer," in order to insure the transmission by the Atlantic and Pacific route.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Adjournment of the State Convention—The Storm—Railroads Damaged, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 17.—All the railroads are again running, and the culverts and bridges have been temporarily repaired, and arrangements made to exchange cars and trains where interruptions occur. All the Philadelphia trains and mails due this morning arrived. Accounts still come in of the damages by the late storm in all parts of Maryland. It extended south with great severity.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* to-day, and the existing officeholders and loyal men say its acts will eventually prove abortive, as being illegal and unconstitutional, which they will contest in the Courts. There was heavy rain last night, and some this morning.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 15.—The Government officers in Norfolk have made a seizure of a secret distillery kept by a man named George Tomkins, on one of the small streets. The locality had been long suspected, and the visit, which was made by U. S. Detective Shacklock, resulted in the capture of two stills and a quantity of whisky. The proprietor made his escape by jumping out one of the back windows and making a precipitate retreat. A small grocery store was used in the front part of the building as a blind to the unlawful operations, which have been carried on very successfully for quite a long time.

The Lower Cedar Point Lightvessel, which has been removed from her station in the Potomac river by order of the Light-House Board, has arrived at Norfolk to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The cause of her removal is the erection of a lighthouse on or near the spot where she was formerly stationed.

Commodore Kilty, the new commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard, vice Admiral Rowan, who has been ordered to the command of the Asiatic Squadron, arrived there to-day, and assumed the direction of the works. He was received with the usual salute from the battery on the receiving-ship New Hampshire, which was fired at noon.

The ram Stonewall, which recently arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard from Washington, D. C., is now in the dry dock, and is being thoroughly overhauled and fitted out for her long voyage to Japan. The Japanese officers on board pass their leisure time while their vessel is repairing by visiting Norfolk and partaking of the hospitalities of the citizens.

The Stonewall will be ready in a few days, and when coaled will adjust, and then sail immediately for her destination.

The Board of Officers is now in session in Norfolk, under the direction of Col. F. M. Corley of Gen. Schofield's staff, actively engaged in the revision of the late registration, and have been able to make, so far, but very few material alterations in the original lists.

A heavy southeast gale has been prevailing here to-day, accompanied by heavy showers of rain.

A large ship is reported outside, her name unknown, beating into Hampton Roads.

Another Heavy Bond Robbery.

PORTLAND, Me., August 17.—The store of D. W. C'Brien, at Cornish, was entered on the night of August 15th, and a safe robbed of $20,000, in Government and other bonds.

The Extraordinary Weather.

Meteorological records, it is said, show that there has not been so wet a summer within the experience of the present generation. About 130 year ago, we are told, there was something of the kind, but as nobody is living now to give us the particulars, we are obliged to be content with the simple statement of the meteorological fact. Perhaps one of the severest of all the many rain storms with which we have been visited almost daily, during the season, was that which swept over all this part of the country last night and this morning. We fear the bad effect it must have had in the agricultural districts.

Another remarkable peculiarity is the fact that the same condition of things is reported on the other side of the Atlantic. While it was raining in New York yesterday, cable despatches inform us it was also raining in London, and, for that matter, throughout all England.

Other current phenomena are recorded. For instance, during the storm yesterday many persons at Albany observed in the morning masses of gelatinous matter containing minute granules of a reddish and grey color. Microscopic investigations have revealed the cause of these dust storms and blood rains to be, either portions of various minerals or shells of infusoria, or parts of plants or insects carried into the atmosphere by the winds. Infusorial shells and aquatic plants of especial localities have been identified after having crossed the ocean and been deposited in dust storms, thus tracing aerial currents. They originate in the tropical regions. One naturalist considers them as floating at a height of fourteen thousand feet from the earth, carried by the wind, and deposited from the clouds as much rain, and usually with rain. It is unusual for them to fall so far away from the tropics as this; but as we have said, this, in all its aspects, is nothing, if not an "unusual" season.—*N. Y. Evening Express, 16th.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 17, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 107⅝@107¾ for June and August 7-30s; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were also in steady demand; the new issue sold at 101½, no change; and old do. at 97¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½, no change; Reading at 52¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57¾, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, a decline of ¼; 127¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28¼ for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 42 for Elmira preferred; 28 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 18¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 20 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31¼@32; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 235 for North America; 165 for Philadelphia; 142 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Morris Canal preferred sold at 110¾, a decline of ¼; 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¾; 11 A. M., 140¾; 12 M., 140¾; 1 P. M., 140¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, Old	97½	100 sh Read R	s10	52	00
20 sh Mech Bk	31¾	100 do	b30	52	00
6 do	32	100 do	s10	52	00
10 sh Penna R	53½	100 do	c	52	⅝
42 do	53½	400 do	c	52	⅝
46 sh Leh V R	57¾	23 do	c	52	⅝
100 sh Read R	52⅝				

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@103; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107¾; do., June, 107⅜@107⅝; do., July, 107⅜@107⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., December, 1864, 117⅜@117¾; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115½; Gold, 140¾@140⅝. Silver, 133¾@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@111⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1865, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do. new, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅝@103; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107⅜; do. 2d series, 107¼@107⅜; 3d series, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111⅞; old 5-20s, 113⅞@113¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 102½@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@108; do., June, 107⅜@107½; do., July, 107⅜@107⅝. Gold, 140¾@140¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 17.—Business in the Flour Market is excessively dull, and prices of low grades are nominal; 700 barrels common superfine sold for export at $7·50, and 400 barrels in lots for home consumption at $7·75@8 for superfine; $8·25@10·50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11·50@13·50 for new Wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye flour is scarce and higher; small sales at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is quiet and prices are steady. Sales of 2500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·35. 2000 bushels old Pennsylvania Rye sold to arrive, at $1·45, and 1000 bushels from store, at $1·45. Corn is scarce and held firmly. Sales of yellow at $1·22, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·18. Oats are dull. Sales of 2000 bushels new at 75c.; old are held at 90c. 500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·58. Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $4@5·25, and Flaxseed at $2·75@2·80 for old and new.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

—Two more volumes of the literary remains of Frederick Ruckert have lately appeared, the one at Frankfort, the other at Leipsic. The first, "Lieder und Spruche," is a selection from his store of lyrics and terse sayings in verse; the second is entirely devoted to translations, containing versions of some of the idyl of Theocritus, the "Birds" of Aristophanes, and the "Sakuntala" of Kalidasa.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr C. Haddam, Wainwright, Washington, Hammett & Neill.

Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Georgetown, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.

Schr C. Stetson, Somers, Braintree, Castney, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Hundell & Co.

Schr Alexander, Ireland, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.

Schr L. Phleger, Lawrence, Norfolk, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr J. Stockham, Risley, Marblehead, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Eurus, Yates, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr William and James, Outten, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Schr Margaret, Nichols, 7 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to T. P. Garvin & Co.

Schr F. B. Baird, Bernice, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr N. and H. Gould, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr R. Florence, Rice, 4 days from Provincetown with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.

Schr J. Stockham, Risley, from Boston.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Boston.

Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Cornelia, Carroll, from New Haven.

Schr C. Haddam, Wainwright, from New Haven.

Schr Alexander, Ireland, from Norwich.

Schr C. Stetson, Somers, from Braintree.

Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, from Petersburg.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Esther, Prince, from Leghorn.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 15—9 P. M.—Ship A. Bonin

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How Not to Pay It.

rom the N. Y. Tribune.

That one who believed the Southern Rebellion just and right, and therefore desired its success, should hate the nation's creditors and wish to see the national debt repudiated, is as natural as life. For that debt represents the defeat and ruin of "The Lost Cause." Money and men were alike indispensable to its overthrow. Had every able-bodied male in the loyal States shouldered his musket and followed the Union drum, still the Rebellion could not have been put down without money, and a great deal of it. The fleets that blockaded the coast and bombarded the Rebel fortresses were built or bought with money. Thousands of monster cannon were cast, and mounted, supplied with ammunition; millions of muskets and hundreds of cartridges were made up—all costing money. The naked pay of our armies required hundreds of millions. Throughout the war we were ever borrowing, until, by the time it closed, we had rolled up a debt of twenty-seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, whereof we have since paid off two hundred millions of principal, leaving twenty-five hundred millions still due.

Now, those who detested the war for the Union because they wished success to secession and slavery, loaned but very little of this money, and hated those who did lend it. They hate them still, and will cheat them out of their dues if they ever have the power. And they have not the wit to conceal their purpose, but are constantly betraying their nefarious intent. They do not always *call* it repudiation, but they *mean* just that. Witness the following extract from Vallandigham's late campaign speech at Middletown, Ohio:—

"Now, there are other questions—questions of to-day, not of yesterday, not last year, not '61, '63, or '64, but questions of 1867—and they shall be buried into the ears of men of the Republican party of this State whether they like it or not. We have a question of currency, and, growing out of it, a question of taxation. You are paying now on the public debt $20,000,000 at least of interest annually, and paying it in coin, upon bonds. What is a United States bond? Why, so much money—$100 or $1000. Many of them—indeed, all of them, I believe—are payable in gold; yet a large portion of them were bought at 40, 50, and 60 cents on the dollar. These bondholders got for $400, $500, or $600, a claim against the Government for $1000. The funded debt of the United States is $2,900,000,000, more than $2,000,000,000 of it in bonds. The whole property of the United States is but $11,000,000,000, and yet more than one-fifth of this entire property is exempt from taxation. What is the result of that? Why, that the other property is liable to a heavier amount of taxation. Suppose there is so much tax to be levied in a school district in which ten men live. One man owns $100,000, and nine men own their proportion of $200,000. It stands to reason that if the man owning $100,000 is exempt from taxation, the others must pay his share. Tell me, you Republicans who prate continually about equality, is that right? is that equal? Can you look me in the face, and say it is right? Then look at this question of currency. Wherein does a bond differ from a greenback? Will any man tell me what is the greenback? Nothing but the promise of the Government to pay; and the bond is the same. But on the greenback you pay no interest at all. You made greenbacks money—not the representative of money, but the money itself. If a man owed me a thousand dollars, even if I had loaned him that much gold, you compel me to take greenbacks for it. You passed a law saying that paper money should be a legal tender, and when I called for gold you made me take greenbacks. I want you to take greenbacks for what the Government owes you, for what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. By calling in these bonds, and paying them off in greenbacks, you save a hundred and twenty millions a year in taxes, and this is just twice as much as the whole expenses of the Government were ten or eleven years ago. Why should not that be done? The proposition of the Democratic party is that this public debt shall be paid off in greenbacks; that your thousand-dollar bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, upon which the people pay no interest at all, and thus that we shall escape a large portion of the taxes. I am not in favor of repudiating one dollar. It must all be paid; but I want it to be paid in what you compelled me to take."

—To argue with unblushing rascality ist o clothe it with a semblance of respectability; but we will waste a few words on this villainous programme:—Here is a banker—we will say in London or Frankford—who in '863-4 was induced to invest his capital in our Government bonds. He bought them very low—say at forty cents on the dollar, though few or none were bought so low as that—but we are willing to meet the strongest case that can be made. That price represented the general distrust of our ability to put down the Rebellion and pay the debt we had incurred in fighting it. If any one who had money—Tory or Radical, Republican or Copperhead, had chosen to pay more, he could not have got them so cheaply. He took the risk of our being able to repay, just as those did who bought Confederate bonds, now worth about three cents per pound avoirdupois. We said to him, "Buy your greenbacks as cheap as you can, and we will gladly give you, for every greenback dollar, our promise to pay a gold dollar by-and-by, with six per cent. interest meantime." He accepted our offer, and our triumph has made his venture a lucky one; while those who invested in Confederate scrip have lost every penny.

Now, what has the fact that our Government had to suspend specie payment and make a gigantic forced loan to do with the justice of our creditor's claim? No matter where he lives, or how much he paid for his bonds, he certainly paid their market value, or he would not have them. We owe him, if anything, exactly what his bond specifies, no less, no more. To issue twenty-five hundred millions of greenbacks, payable in nothing and never, and tell those to whom we owe gold, "Take these or nothing!" when the immensity of the issue will have reduced their value to nothing, would be a far meaner rascality than to refuse to pay one farthing of principal or interest. It would be playing the sneak thief when we might as easily have robbed on the highway.

The national debt will not be repudiated, simply because those who have the will cannot achieve the power. Let them gain the ascendancy, and the debt is mere waste paper, and they will never incur the foolish expense of issuing two billions of fresh greenbacks, merely to make a pretense of paying it.

General Grant—The Perplexities of the Politicians.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The last round in the great political prize fight between Andy Johnson and the radicals has been almost a settler. The removal of Stanton was bad enough; but the accession of Grant to the office of Secretary of War is such a stunning blow that the radicals find themselves nearly knocked out of time, and come up to the scratch in the condition known in the vocabulary of the ring as "groggy," hitting out in a wild and bewildered manner, beating the empty air and letting their blows fall without effect in all directions. Some of them cry out that Grant could not help himself, and that in accepting the office he only obeyed orders, as a soldier must. Some avoid Grant altogether in a gingerly manner, and content themselves with showering abuse on the President. One affects to believe that some "important points" in the Grant-Stanton-Johnson correspondence are "designedly kept back" by the President, and seeks to get over the troublesome affair with a knowing and mysterious shake of the head. One designates the appointment of Grant as a "Jacobin trick," and hints that unless he enters his protest against other acts alleged to be in contemplation by the President, he will "destroy himself," or at least "suffer in some measure the loss of that prestige which has heretofore attached to his name." Another asks, "But what of Grant?" and answers his own question by declaring that "he should have taken the responsibility of disobeying an illegal order." Another "does not mean to say that General Grant is in sympathy with the real purposes of the President," but affirms that if he had "refused to lend himself to the arbitrary suspension of an officer against whom no shadow of a charge had been laid, the President must still have been practically powerless." The special Seward organ of this city says nothing at all, being evidently waiting nervously to see where the next blow will fall. Even Wendell Phillips, who has more brains and boldness than all the other radicals put together, while casting whole bucketfuls of his abuse over Johnson, Wilson, Seward, Fessenden, Conkling, and Sherman, announces that he will "forbear comment" on the action of Grant "until events show their course more fully."

But the most curious feature in all this radical perplexity and consternation is the floundering of Greeley. He is as much bothered about Grant's acceptance of the War Office as the Copperhead organ was a short time ago over the Tennessee election. He announces his conviction "in the kindest spirit" that Grant is not a radical of the Ben Butler and Ashley school. He assails Grant, who is a soldier, for not mixing in political controversies and criticizing the acts of the President. He complains that Grant's able report on the condition of the South "effectively" used up a partisan electioneering account got up to radical order by Carl Schurz. He quotes the questionable authority of a *Tribune* correspondent to prove that President Johnson once said to somebody that General Grant was a supporter of his policy, although Greeley will not hesitate to stamp the statements of the President as not altogether reliable. Then, did not Grant accompany Johnson when he swung around the circle? Did he not actually stand by the side of the President when he once made a speech at the White House? And has he not now accepted the appointment to the War Office? asks Greeley.

After all this convincing testimony, it is very probable that the people generally will become satisfied that General Grant is not a negro-supremacy radical of the Ben. Butler and Ashley school. They will no doubt conclude that he is simply a patriot and a plain honest man, who is resolved to do his duty to his country without regard to the Copperheads who fought him during the war, or the radicals who are fighting him now. Whether the politicians will find out anything more definite in relation to his political sentiments is very doubtful. For two or three years the Confederate generals tried to discover his positions and to baffle his movements, and they tried in vain. It is not likely that the bottled-up radical generals and political guerillas will be more successful.

General Grant and His Assailants.

From the N. Y. Times.

An allusion in these columns to General Grant's acceptance of the war portfolio, and the fortunate coincidence of his views with those of the conservative majority in Congress, has provoked a characteristic rejoinder from the *Tribune*. Our contemporary, as usual, insinuates what it dare not openly allege. It suggests political crimes which it dare not openly charge. It asks, in what it calls "the kindest possible spirit," when General Grant's "habitual reticence" has ever permitted him to declare himself in favor of the reconstruction policy of Congress? It desires to know whether he did not, after an official visit, report upon the progress of restoration at the South under the President's plan? It wishes to know whether some eavesdropper in the scullery at the White House has not heard the President declare his belief that he had the support of General Grant? It demands to know if General Grant did not take part in the Presidential tour to Chicago? And it asks, finally, whether General Grant's acceptance of the Secretaryship did not "so completely disarm Mr. Stanton that he retires?"

These are, in brief, the *Tribune*'s points of attack. They are enlarged upon with that peculiar oiliness of expression and that feigned humility of sentiment which invariably betoken the hypocrite and the coward. If the *Tribune* desires to injure General Grant politically, why has its editor not the manliness to strike an open and fair blow, instead of striking *foul*? The questions the *Tribune* asks are the feeblest kind of impertinences. It might, with about equal propriety, ask if General Grant is not committed irrevocably to the Southern Rebels by using Virginia tobacco? What the country has to do with is not the Acting War Secretary's reticence in the company of radical schemers and wire-pullers, but his interpretation of the duties of his position, his promptitude, his discretion, his loyal devotion to the cause of the whole country, and his ability to resist the importunity of radical conspirators and party plotters of every degree.

How cordially General Grant and Secretary Stanton have acted together at every stage of reconstruction (under the laws of Congress) is thoroughly apparent in every part of the correspondence of the War Office with the military district commanders at the South. Where the Secretary suggests and urges additional vigilance for the repression of lawlessness and anarchy, the General simply endorses the circular. Where, again, the General, as in the case of Governor Jenkins, desires to know from the Secretary to what extent the law in the case can be made to operate effectively, the Secretary responds with promptitude, and throughout there is perfect concert of action. So also when, after the removal of Governor Wells, of Louisiana, the violent editors of New Orleans stated (and stated more manfully than the *Tribune* is capable of doing) that Secretary Stanton and General Grant were in favor of reprimanding Sheridan, Grant's prompt response was this: "There is not one word of truth in the story." As late as the 28th of June, in one of his despatches for Sheridan's guidance, Grant says:—"Enforce your own construction of the Military bill until otherwise ordered." These are but samples—not alone of the constant anxiety which marked the labors of the General at the head of the army in giving effect to the reconstruction laws—but they are samples, as well, of the thorough and steady cooperation of the head of the army with the head of the War Department. It is only the lowest and meanest kind of malice that could see anything else in the direction of the military business of reconstruction.

General Grant, moreover, is not assailed today because he used his influence to thwart the measures of Congress, but because there is an extreme faction at work on the task of laying the wires for the next Presidential election, and because they could better carry out their programme if affairs in the different Executive branches of the Government could be brought to a dead lock. They do not look upon Mr. Stanton's retirement from the standpoint of personal or political regard so far as he is concerned. The leaders of this faction hate Mr. Stanton. He has received as much abuse from the *Tribune* as from any Copperhead sheet in the South. They profess to admire the ex-Secretary's firmness and patriotism, because they believe that they could have brought about a state of disorder in the military department of the Government if they could have got him to hold on to an office from which he was dismissed by the President, and whose orders he might have disobeyed. The stepping in of General Grant as Acting Secretary for the time they did not reckon upon. They had pictured to themselves a state of disorder and confusion; instead of which the business of the Army Office and the War Department goes on precisely as it did while Mr. Stanton remained in office. The same policy controls it. The acts of Congress will continue to be administered as before. The same military subordinates will remain at their posts in the Southern military districts, and the only change will be in the tactics of the office-hunting crew, whose Presidential game has been so badly spoiled. They will have to begin with their work anew.

General Sickles and the Charleston Board of Trade—Universal Amnesty.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Sickles has addressed to the Board of Trade in Charleston a communication in answer to the protest of that Board against the enforcement of certain of his orders. A double interest attaches to this communication, as an able paper itself and as the subjects of which it treats have just been considered in Cabinet, and decided, as we are somewhat vaguely told, in a sense adverse to the General's views. The document recites distinctly the course of events that resulted in making military law paramount in South Carolina—information very necessary to the Board of Trade—and then points out that the orders in question were issued by the proper military authority purely in the interests of the people, to secure their comfort and prosperity, and to stay legal proceedings that would be annoying and mischievous without securing any good result—that would, in the name of justice, inflict the greatest miseries upon the people. The protest of the Board of Trade is, first, against the General's modification of the whisky trade; second, against his abolition of distress for rent; third, against his order staying the enforced collection of certain classes of debts. It needs, indeed, only to designate the character of these several orders to see that their purpose could only be that of lightening the present burdens of the people, and the communication referred to abundantly shows the wisdom of the two latter in pointing out that, while relieving poor creditors, they are no actual injury to debtors, since suits enforced at the present time could not secure the creditor a satisfactory remedy and would only render it impossible that the debtor could ever pay. They have the effect of modified and limited bankruptcy acts. This leaves the Board of Trade to stand as the especial representatives and champions of the whisky interest, which they doubtless are; and in the peculiar prominence that the great frauds on the revenue are giving to that interest it will receive but little sympathy. It is to be hoped that the President has not modified the effect of any one of these wise orders.

The progress of events is giving also peculiar weight to another communication from General Sickles—namely, his letter to Senator Trumbull, written some time during the summer and made public just before the close of the last session of Congress. In that letter the Commander of the Second District exposed forcibly certain notable inconsistencies in the state of our laws regarding the South. Radical reconstruction, for instance, gives votes to all the niggers, and it tells the country that this is necessary in order that the votes of these loyal negroes may act as a fair political balance to the votes of the only half loyal Southern whites. The country sees this argument clearly, admits that it is cogent, and the niggers get the votes. Then the radical plan, having thus provided for the nigger, takes up the Southern white man, whom we ought to consider no longer dangerous, since his political power is nullified or balanced by the vote just given to the freedman. Having thus balanced the white man's vote, however, the radical plan next takes it away. Southern white men are disfranchised, and the country is told that this is necessary in order to punish them for rebellion. At this stage the people get puzzled a little. Rebellion is wrong, is treason, and to punish it is right, no doubt. But, then, all the radical political leaders up at the head of the line have managed to let off such head Rebels as Davis with no punishment at all. And why, if the worst Rebels go free, should the deluded masses be punished with the loss of a freeman's birthright—his vote? But then, if you must and will punish, and in punishing deprive these hundreds of thousands of Southern white men of their votes, what vote is that which you have balanced by giving votes to the negroes? Not these votes which you have taken away from others. Perhaps it may be that this balance is to be used yet against the vote of the Northern white man—the splendid fellow who walked through fire for four years to save the country. The vote of a man who lost his arm at Antietam may be nullified by that of a stalwart chattel, who hoed the corn that was eaten in Lee's camp at Spottsylvania.

These discrepancies in our plans of reconstruction, one balancing the white man's vote and the other taking it away, were forcibly exposed in the letter in question. General Sickles showed that the two plans together secured too much; that they guaranteed an unnecessary degree of safety to republican principles, and did it at the expense of the good will of the whole mass of the white men and the best interests of the country. His conclusions were expressed in these words:—"The true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence, the true solution, I believe, is to declare with universal suffrage a general amnesty, naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction." In the same letter it was well argued that these two points between them kept all good men out of office, preventing every community "from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repentance is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalist." These are the words of a careful observer—a man who has wisely considered the circumstances and condition of the people and the country. General Sickles was from the first the commander who had the best appreciation of the difficulties of reconstruction, and his letter to Senator Trumbull touches the important point in the right spirit. Universal amnesty must go with universal suffrage, and thus one class of Southern voters will rightly guide and check the other; the niggers, perhaps, preventing the disloyal tendencies of the whites, and the whites preventing tendencies on the other side less feared but not less dangerous.

Opening on Grant.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

There is no peace, no rest for the wicked. What with lamentations over the untimely fate of the martyr Stanton, and the unkind proceedings on the part of General Grant, in stepping into the martyr's shoes, and the rising clamor of the Southern freedmen, for a fair share of the nominations, the offices, and the public plunder, the "party of great moral ideas" bids fair to be swamped in a sea of troubles. Of course, we Copperheads cannot be expected to expend many tears over these tribulations. On the contrary, we may be forgiven, perhaps, the sincere wish that the sea of trouble will keep rising and rushing, until the piratical craft goes down with all on board,

"Deeper than plummet ever sounded."

The cool impudence of the radicals in appropriating Grant to themselves, without even consulting him, indicates at once the assurance and the expectations of the demagogues who are running the Republican machine. Just now we cannot recall any expression or any act of the General susceptible of being twisted into presumptive evidence, even, that he was with the Jacobins. But it suited them to take the thing as a matter of course, and no wonder, therefore, that, having thus made themselves the voluntary victims of self-deception, the more shrewd of them are beginning, as time progresses, to wake up to the possibility that they have been cruelly sold. The chagrin, which is the natural result, finds free vent in the *Tribune* of Thursday; and now that the feeling is one too strong to be suppressed, we should not be surprised to see a heavy cannonading of the General-in-Chief from radical batteries all along the line. Wendell Phillips ("the man who supplies the Republican party with brains,") led off in hostile demonstration against him, some time since, but his supporters have not been able to muster sufficient courage, until now, to follow it up. The *Tribune* article shows that they can hold in no longer. Phillips, we remember, made his boast that, though he would be left to oppose Grant single-handed and alone, for a while, yet ultimately the rest of the party would be obliged to bring up their forces, to unite with him. Herein we have a new proof of the great agitator's wonderful political prescience, and of his intimate knowledge of the real character of the men with whom he is accustomed to act. Greeley is about breaking up camp, to follow Phillips to the front, and in due time, in accordance with precedent, the stragglers, the "bummers," and the baggage-smashers, will follow.

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I, Emill Laprune Delisle, Consul of the U. S. of America for St. Christopher and dependencies thereof, do certify the above signatures to be entitled to full faith and credit.
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MRS. BROWN'S VISIT TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WHAT THE OLD LADY SAW AND DID THERE.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROWN PAPERS."

PART V.

[*Conclusion.*]

We was all a-goin' to San Cloo, as they calls it, as is their foolish ways of talkin', for it's spelt Saint Cloud as is downright plain English; if they'd only speak plain, and not mess all their words up that fast, there's no doubt as a-many would understand 'em quite well, for the words isn't so out of the way if they was spoke proper, tho' I must say as it's werry absurd on 'em to call that 'ere church the Muddy Lane, for tho' arter a 'eavy shower the streets is filthy, yet certingly no one could say as it's a lane; but then it ain't more ridiculous than our callin' the big theayter in London Dreary Lane, tho' the time as I see it dreary were the word, but then it's all along of the French bein' one time so much about the place, as I've 'eard say as some of our kings was more French than English. But as to they're a-callin' the long street with the arches the river Lee, it's downright foolishness, unless perhaps there was a river run thro' it once, as I've 'eard say did used to be in London just close by where Fleet street stands now, and must 'ave been a big river, too, for to let the fleet come up it. But what I were a-goin' to say about San Cloo was the way as one of them parties went on a-goin' in the charybang, as 'olds a good many, and we was all a-startin', and there was three werry nice young ladies as wanted to go partikler, but when it come up to the door where they was a-waitin' for to be took up there wasn't no room. I was a-settin' atween two werry stout gentlemen, and was a-chattin' pleasant, when that party as 'ad the words with me about the table at breakfast, as was a-settin' behind back to back with me, all black satin and crinoline, with ringlets as greasy as they looked quite drippin'. When I see them young people that disappinted at not goin', I says, "What a pity as we can't make room for 'em," and I hear that party behind my back a-sayin',

"It's a pity as some on us ain't a little smaller."

So I says, "If some on us didn't spread theirselves out as far as they can there'd be more room."

So she says, "Some on us is pretty well spread out by nature."

So I says, "If some on us wasn't to wear crinolines, as is out of fashion, there'd be a place for a little one or two." We was just off and I 'eard that creeter call me a old 'og in armour, so I says, "I don't know about bein' a 'og, as isn't company as I'm used to, but should say as you was quite at 'ome among."

She says, "You wulgar old woman, don't talk to your betters."

I says, "I won't when I meets with them as won't be the like of you as is what I calls cat's meat."

She says, "I won't go along with that old woman."

I says, "That you won't, for I'm a-goin' to get out, and wouldn't be seen with you," for I didn't feel over well, and there was to be a party for San Cloo in a day or two as I'd rather go with, so out I gets, and some'ow or other my parysol 'ad ketched in that fieldmale's bonnet, and in me a-gettin' up quick I tore it all back off 'er 'ead, and if them ringlets wasn't false. She give a squall and shoved at me that wiolent as pitched me nearly out of the chary-bang, so I turned round and give 'er a good topper and then bundles out.

I do believe if several of the gentlemen 'adn't stood atween us, we should 'ave come to blows reg'lar, not as I should 'ave let myself down for to fight, but really, she did aggrawate me; so she 'ad to go in to set 'er bonnet to rights, and I felt my spavins a-comin' on that dreadful, that I 'urried into the 'ouse, and 'ad a good cry with a little somethink 'ot, and then felt better, tho' far from well all day, and was glad as them young ladies went, as come 'ome in the hevenin', and made theirselves that pleasant a-singin' and playin', and thro' the weather bein' that warm, we set out in the garding a-listenin'; and as to that party in the black satin, she over-'eated herself or somethink, for she was obligated to go to bed as soon as ever she got 'ome, as 'ad been ill all the way in the chary-bang; but I wouldn't 'ave no disagreeables, so the next time as I see 'er, I goes up to 'er and says, "I asks your pardon, mum, for anythink as I said rude yesterday; and as to your bonnet, I do assure you it was a accident, as I wouldn't 'ave done it for the world, a-knowin' what it is thro' 'avin' took to a front myself." "Oh," she says, "never mind, tho' I did feel 'urt at the time, Mr. Johnson bein' present, and only lost my 'air three months ago thro' a bilious fever," as was all rubbish, for she was five-and-forty if a 'our; and as to Mr. Johnson, as was a great big hulkin' lookin' chap not thirty, as 'ad a nasty 'abit of larfin' without a-emptin' of 'is mouth fust; I'm sure he'd never think of 'er, tho' she's a-settin' of 'er cap dead at 'im, as the sayin' is, but arter that, we got on better, me and that party for that bit of a breeze between us seemed like a thunder storm for to clear the hair. I was a-goin' to bed afore Brown that werry night, and thought while I was a-undressin', as I 'eard a sobbin' like, so I listens, and sure enough it was some one a-sobbin' in Mrs. Wilby's room, so I puts my shawl round my shoulders, and goes to the door and knocks and says, "Mrs. Wilby, mum, are you not well."

"Oh," she says, "Mrs. Brown, is that you? I'm so thankful you've come."

I see 'er lookin' like a ghost for whiteness, so I says, "Whatever is the matter?"

"Oh," she says, "I'm a 'art-broken wretched woman."

I says, "What is it?"

So she says, "It's all my own fault."

I says, "Can I help you?"

"No," she says, "you can't, nor no one else. I'm rightly punished."

I says, "What for?"

"Oh," she says, "I married that old man for 'is money, thro' bein' in dreadful distress, and now he leads me such a life, and ill-uses me thro' jealousy."

I says, "The toothless old brute."

She says, "He's 'orridly mean, and I do assure you he'd 'ardly let me 'ave a meal, except what I get here, and because I met a old friend to-day in the Exhibishun as I stopped to speak to, he dragged me 'ome 'ere, and has gone to 'ave 'is tea;" and she says, "my brother is in Paris, and is coming to see me this evenin', but I dursn't let 'im know."

I says, "Not let you see your own brother; I never 'eard tell of sich a old Bluebeard.

While we was a talkin,' there come a tap at the door, as was her brother as looked like a seafarin' character, as proved to be, and only jest come 'ome.

I went out of the room in course, and thinks as I'd go over and stop that old Wilby from comin'. So I slips on my gownd, and tho' far from well, goes over to where they was a-takin' tea, and there was that old wagabone still at 'is tea, a-tuckin' into 'am like one o'clock. So I jest took a cup and set down near 'im, and begun a-talkin' to him, a lyin' old beast, as begun a humbuggin' about 'is dear wife bein' that delicate as she was forced to go to bed. I didn't say nothink, but when he'd took 'is tea, and said as he was a-goin', I says, "Law, won't you 'ave a 'and at cribbage with me, Mr. Wilby?" For we'd played one evenin' afore, and he'd won sixpence on me, as I see he were reg'lar greedy arter.

At first he sed he wouldn't, but then give way, and we set down to play, and he kep' on a-chucklin' over me a-losin'.

Afore ever I come in, I asked the lady of the 'ouse if she'd send some tea over to that poor young woman, as promised she'd do it as soon as possible.

I kep' lettin' that old feller win till he'd got a shillin' out of me, and then he wanted to leave off. But I says, "No, give me a chance of winnin' some of it back," as he was obligated to give in to, thro' others a-sayin' it were fair.

Brown, he come into the room, as 'ad been doin' a pipe, and says, "Hallo, Martha, I thought you'd gone to bed."

I says, "I changed my mind."

Jest then the waiter come in and says to me, "The lady ain't there, for I've took over the tea myself, and the room's empty."

Says old Wilby, "What lady?"

I says, "Oh, nobody you knows; a friend of mine."

So the waiter says, "Then you don't mean the tea for this gentleman's wife?"

Up jumps old Wilby, and rushes out of the room; I follers 'im, and got up to the room as quick as he did, and sure enough it was dark and empty.

He turns on me, and says, "This is your 'andy work, you old cockatrice."

I says, "You call me sich names, and I'll tear your eyes out."

He says, "Where's my wife?" and rushes into my room.

I says, "Come out of there, and don't make a fool of yourself." I'd got a light, and on the table there was a letter for 'im, as he ketched up and read, and then says, "It's all a plot, and you're in it."

I says, "I knows nothink about it;" but I says, "I do know one thing, and that is, as you treated 'er shameful; and if she's gone to her brother, it only serves you right."

He says, "'Er brother, indeed!"

I says, "You don't mean to say as that seafarin' party as I left 'er here along with isn't 'er brother?"

He says, "You must be a fool to believe sich a tale," and was a-rushin' out.

"Now," I says, "you'll escuse me, but," I says, "don't you go and make yourself a larfin' stock to every one in the 'ouse, but keep quiet; if she's a bad woman, let 'er go, and you're well rid of 'er, and be sure it'll come 'ome to 'er."

He begun a-cussin' of 'er, so I says, "Don't do that, for, remember as cusses is like chickens, they comes 'ome to roost;" so I says, "let 'er go, and you take yourself off on the quiet."

"Well," he says, "you're no fool, tho' nobody wouldn't believe it was in you to look at you."

I says, "Don't the letter say where's she's gone?"

"Oh," he says, "I don't care, leave me alone, that's all," and so I did, and when Brown come over I told 'im, and he says, "I do believe as you'll be a-goin' into the Tooleries and a-interferin' with the Hempire 'isself next."

"Ah," says I, "I could tell 'im a bit of my mind as would do 'im good, and I'm sure I could manage that poor little Prince Imperial better, as I see lookin' werry pasty a-walkin' in the gardings, as wants feedin' up and not to be allowed for to set about a-drinkin' wine with a lot of little boys as is dressed up like sojers, and his father a-lookin' on as I see the pictur on myself."

We 'eard old Wilby a-fidgetin' about a good deal, and I kep' a-dreamin' and a-thinkin' about that poor young woman, and didn't get no sleep, but jest as I dropped off if they didn't come and thump at the door and say as it was time for me to get up as it had gone five.

I says, "Get up at this hour, what for?"

The man says, 'You're a-goin' by the fust train."

I says, "I ain't."

"Oh," he says, "then it's the next room," as sure enough it was old Wilby a-goin' off, and go he did, and good riddance; and, I says to Brown, "he must 'ave done very bad by 'er for to make 'er run away like that."

"Oh," he says, "she's only a-actin' ally mode de Parry, and has caught up their ways."

I says, "Rubbish, there's good and bad, no doubt, 'ere like everywheres else;" but I couldn't go to sleep no more, and lay there a-thinkin' over all manner, and what I 'eard about their French ways of puttin' all the children out to nuss, as dies by the thousand, and is a bad way for to go on jest to save theirselves the trouble; but, law, it don't do for to think over the way as children is treated in England, as is bad enough, goodness knows.

Brown, he got up in a reg'lar bad temper, that short, as there weren't no speakin' to 'im, and was that rude to me over breakfast thro' a-sidin' agin me when I said as I'd see Bony-party a-layin' in state in Baker street, 'cos parties said they was a-goin' to see 'is tomb, as I've seen myself, but wanted for to go into Paris to do a little bit of shoppin' with Mrs. Ditcher, as I knows is as good as French to go shoppin' with, and wouldn't 'ave thought of goin' alone, for no sooner do they find out as you're English, than they sticks it on pretty thick, I can tell you, everywhere about Paris, downright barefaced robbery; but I must say as I do think as I never did know sich a reg'lar swindle as one of them dinners as we took in the Pally Royal as was two francs seventy-five, as they tell us means three francs; and they'd been and put on a lot for to ketch the English, as they know'd would be that ravenous as they'd be drove to eat anythink and pay thro' their noses into the bargin.

Well, we was a pretty large party, and Miss Tredwell were there, as 'ad got sick of 'er aunt at Wersales and come back, and she kep' on a-talkin' what she calls French, as is, in my opinion, nothink but gibberish; well, one says as they'd like one thing, and one another; as for me, the only thing as I took extra were a bit of butter and a reddish or two, and couldn't drink their wine, and 'ad a bottle of pale ale, and bless you, the money as that dinner come to was turtle and wenison, as the sayin' is.

So I says it's downright robbery, and quite as bad as the Caffee Shanton, as they charged us a franc and a-'arf at, for a cup of the most awful coffee as ever I did taste, wuss than the Tunics.

We couldn't make the waiter understand, and I don't know what we should have done, if it 'adn't been as a werry pleasant gentleman as were English, and a beard, a-takin' of his dinner, come and 'elped us, and esplained as we'd been and 'ad a lot of things supplementaire, as they calls 'em, as means extras; but he made 'em take a-somethink off, but it was over four francs apiece, as is a 'eavy price for the Pally Royal, and only what they charges anywhere for a dinner of Paris, as we 'ad one day for a treat, as is certainly good as French dinners goes, as I don't think much on myself, and prefers a jint and a puddin' any day.

I didn't go but to one theayter, as was to see Cindsella, as wasn't a bit like the English story, tho' you could see as that it were cribbed from it, and of all the sights as ever I did see, it was them gals dresses as danced, as wasn't no dresses at all.

We was up werry 'igh, and the 'eat were that dreadful, though a noble theayter, and that full as you wouldn't believe as so many people could come to see sich foolishness, as I didn't understand, and only come 'cos Mr. Ditcher said as we did ought to see fine spectacles, as is what the French calls plays, as is their iguorance, and Miss Tredwell did make me that wild, for she kep' on a-larfin' as if she could understand the jokes, and when you asked her what they'd said, she only told you foolishness as nobody couldn't larf at, as wasn't a maniac outright, and I see as she didn't know no more than me what they was a-sayin', as is a mask of deceit all over. The next day we went to San Cloo, and I should 'ave looked werry nice only I'd sent my white jacket to the wash, and the color as they sent it 'ome was outrageous, as they'd been and washed it in dirty water and then blue bagged it to death—leastways that's what it looked like; and as to Brown's shirts and collars, they come that limp as there wasn't no wear in 'em, and no wonder, for they washes in cold water down by the river side, as I see them myself a-beatin' of the things to death, as is shameful; and sich a price as is enough to make any one stare.

But certingly we 'ad a werry pleasant day at San Cloo, as is a pretty place, and if I was a queen would just suit me, as the waterworks plays beautiful and not too far to go, and well it wasn't, for tho' a lovely mornin', come over a storm in the evenin' as made Mrs. Wells faint dead off, jest as we got in the train, for we couldn't go 'ome in the chary-bang; and Miss Tredwell kept a-'ollerin' to be put in a cellar so as she couldn't see it, as is downright foolishness, as might find 'er out jest the same there as in the hopen day, and I says to her, "There ain't no cellars to be 'ad in a railway train," where we was then, as didn't pacify her, but turned out a fine night jest arter we got 'ome. I never shall forget the fright as I got one mornin' as I was out early a-takin' a walk near the Bore de Boulone. I'm always pretty sharp a-lookin' out for 'orses as come a-gallopin' along the footpath, downright disgraceful. Well, I was a-walkin' on and 'eard a flappin' noise behind me, and a party as were a-scrapin' the road close by 'ollers out to me. I looks round, and there was them two beastly blacks a-trottin' after me on their camels, as 'ad broke loose from the Exposishun. The path where I was walkin' 'ad a post on each side, with a wooden bar at the top, as I couldn't get under, and as to lettin' them beasts pass they was all over the place like, so there wasn't nothink for it but to run, and off I set and 'eard a-shoutin' as was no doubt some one a-'ollerin' to me as the camels was comin', and on I rushed and made for the first opening as I see in them palin's as was ever so far off, but I bounds through it and come full butt agin a old feller as were a-smokin' a pipe and sent 'im a-flyin' agin some iron railin's, as it's a mercy he stopped me a-comin' agin or I should 'ave been reg'lar doubled up—he certingly did go on tremenjous, a-making signs as I'd 'urt his feet. But as I says, what is any one to do when wild beasts is a-pursuin' 'em, and as is a shame to be let out like that with them savages on their backs as don't seem to 'ave no power over them, as 'ow should they 'ave as is as strong as helephants, tho' no trunk to carry.

I must say as I do like for to see them places in Paris where they looks arter the children, down to quite infants, while their mothers is gone to work, as they calls a Craysh, and a werry good thing too, tho' I must say as I wish as every mother with a young child was able for to give 'er time to look arter it; but them good sisters is that kind as they'd do anythink for any one, and I'm sure the way as they looks arter the cripples, and tries to teach all the children as did ought to turn out well, and p'raps they will be better than them as 'ave gone before, as 'adn't them instructions.

Talk about French dinners! law, they're nothink; for if you wants to pay, go to some of them English places, leastways one as me and Brown and Miss Tredwell went to the last day as we was in Paris; for we was a-goin' 'ome by the night train, thro' its a-suitin' Brown best, as 'ad to be 'ome by a certain day.

So I says, "The train leaves at six o'clock, and we'll get a bit dinner about four o'clock;" and I says, "the sea is a bilious thing, and don't let's 'ave none of their French grease for to upset us."

So Brown says, "What will you 'ave?"

So I says, "I've 'eard speak of a place close on the Bully-wards, where you can get a bit of cold beef and a drop of beer, English-like."

Well, Brown says, "All right." So when we'd been about and bought some trifles as I wanted for to take 'ome, I was that tired as I says it must be near dinner time, and off we goes to this 'ere place, as is certingly werry nice to look at. Well, all as we 'ad was a bit of cold meat and a steak, with some sparrer-grass, and a few strawberries about the size of peas, as is wonderful cheap. Miss Tredwell she fancied a drop of wine more than beer, but we only 'ad hordinare as was good, and took 'arf a bottle apiece, with some bread and butter; and I'm blest if the bill didn't come up to pretty near a pound.

I says, "Whatever for?" But they couldn't speak no English; leastways a waiter pretended to as was a insolent beast, and quite rude to me because I asked 'im to 'urry with the steak, as they kep' us waitin' ever so long for, and if he didn't say in 'is gibberish as it wasn't time for dinners, and would 'ave been insultin', only 'is English didn't run to it, as the sayin' is, and he was stuck up a-tryin' to get 'is sauce out.

There wasn't nothink for it but to pay. So we did, and Brown blowed me up, a-sayin' we could 'ave 'ad a fust-rate dinner for 'arf the money, and so we could.

I was glad for to get to the railway, where we'd left our things in the mornin', and we was soon in the train, and a lovely evenin' it were, all but the dust, as was a-makin' quite millers on us. We didn't stop werry long at Ruin, but time to take a somethink as knows 'ow to charge, and wanted 'arf a franc for a orange, and a whole franc for about a dozen strawberries. When we got to Dieppe we got aboard of the steamer as wasn't to start not till four in the mornin'. So I goes down into the cabin, and the stewardess was a werry pleasant young woman, and made me up a sort of a bed on a sofy as I should 'ave slep' on werry well, only just as I were a-goin' to lay down up comes a steut party as said she'd engaged that sofy. So I says, "Werry well, then I'll sleep up there," as was a sort of a shelf just over that sofy, as 'ad a little round winder open close to my 'ead.

Well, I managed for to get up there, and shets the winder; so the party on the sofy says, "Oh, I can't 'ave that winder shet."

So I says, "Can't you? Then I can, as ain't a-goin' to 'ave my death of cold ketched thro' the night air a-blowin' in."

"Oh," she says, "sea air will do you good."

I says, "If you're so fond on it, p'raps you'll come up and lay 'ere with your 'ead close agin it, as will give you ear-ache as sure as a gun."

She said as she should faint.

"Well," I says, "faint away; they're used to it 'ere."

So I shets the winder and tries to go to sleep, and 'ad dozed off, when I suppose I was a-dreamin', for I thought as that party below was a-tryin' to open that little winder, and I says, "No, you don't; get away," and gives 'er a shove, as I thought, as made me roll right off the shelf, and come on the top of 'er with a squash as made every one wake up.

There was a row, but I'm sure I was most 'urt, for I rolled off of 'er on to the floor. I thought I was a-settin' on somethink werry soft and 'ard both together, and felt some one a-'ittin' at me, but didn't know quite what I was about, thro' bein' that confused in my 'ead, atween asleep and awake, with a bell a-ringin', and the stewardess a-'ollerin' at me and tryin' to pull me up, and if I wasn't a-settin' on a lady's face, as were a-sleepin' on the ground; for the cabin was that crowded, because all as comes by night is allowed in the best cabin without payin' extra, as Brown and me 'ad done a-comin', and really, when I did get on my feet, I felt reg'lar like busted, and jest then the boat was off, and joggled about so as I couldn't stand; and I didn't know where to lay, for the place was that full, and the wessel a-rollin' and pitchin', for it 'ad come on to blow and rain that wiolent as I couldn't go on deck, where Brown was; but at last I couldn't stand it no longer, for that stout party as I'd fell on kep' a-moanin', and the lady as I'd set on 'er face 'er nose were a-bleedin', and altogether I never did feel more wretched.

So up I goes, and a young fellow were that kind to me, and acted quite the father to me, and wrapped me up in a thing like a coal-sack, and there I set on the deck a-rollin' about that dreadful, with a 'ankercher tied round my 'ead, that ill as I do think as death would 'ave been a mercy; and I can't make out 'owever it is as them wessels is allowed for to roll and pitch about like that, as can't be fastened proper, as I says to that young man as 'ad give me the coal-sack to wear, "Whatever can be the use of all them cords and ropes if they don't 'old it steadier than this;" as only says, "Law bless you, marm, this ain't nothink but 'er play, as is a light-'arted wessel."

When I see Brown, I says, "Brown, it's all over with me! But," I says, "if anythink should 'appen to me, whatever you do, don't go for to pitch me overboard, for," I says, "I've got a secret on my bussum as I wouldn't die without tellin' you on, was it ever so."

"Oh," he says, "I don't want to know none of your secrets as ain't worth knowin', I dessay."

I says, "Brown, it is worth knowin', for," I says, "its a five-pound note as I've got sowed up in my stays," so he only bust out a-larfin, and says:—

"Oh, I shan't mind a-losin' that if I gets rid of you."

He ain't a bad 'art ain't Brown, but not much feelin' as ever he shows for nothink, and if he didn't go away and leave me, as is a nice way for to keep 'is wows as he made, never to desert me in sickness and in 'ealth, as I'm sure I was in both just then. As to Miss Tredwell, I 'ad left 'er awful bad, but about 8 o'clock or so she came on deck, I felt a little better and so did she; I says to 'er as I wanted for to get down in the cabin for to dress myself as I couldn't manage, so I asks the stewardess whether I might take a new 'at as I'd brought from Paris ashore without payin' no duty.

She says, "If you wears it they can't charge you."

I says, "I can't wear it now."

"Why," she says, "the weather's lovely, and we shall be in 'arf a 'our from this time."

So she brings me up my bonnet-box, and I puts on the 'at. Jest a-puttin' of my 'air on and a-settin' myself a little bit to rights on the cabin stairs.

It was a werry lovely 'at as Mrs. Wells 'ad bought, but didn't suit 'er complexion thro' bein a yaller, with trimmins and a feather to match, and I'd got a green wail to wear with it. Jest as I'd got it on, up comes Brown as nearly bust 'isself a-larfin', and says, "Well, of all the old guys as ever I did see, you beat em."

I says, "Brown, if you don't like it I won't wear it."

He says, "I don't care what you wears, if you likes to make a figger of yourself, do it in welcome," he says, "you'd better come up on that upper deck, as the air is fresher." So he ketches 'old on me and leads me up some steps onto a sort of a landin' between the paddle-boxes, and there he set me on a camp-stool, as they calls it, as was werry wobbly. I didn't much like it, and was a-goin' to get up, when that camp stool toppled over; I grabbed at somethink for to save myself, and ketched 'old of a brass tap like, when it give a puff of steam tremenjous as blinded me, and a screamin' whistle as made me give that start as over I rolled, and should have been down a flight of steps, only the captain were a-comin' up.

He says, "What did you do that for?" so I tells 'im; "Well," he says, "you've only saved me the trouble as were just a-comin' up to do it;" but, bless you, my green wail was soakin', and my 'at quite spilte, and the mercy is as I were not scalded to death.

So I goes down, and who should I see a-settin' on the deck but that Mrs. Wilby, as certingly I did not hold with; so she comes up to me as I spoke so cool, so she says—

"Oh, Mrs. Brown, I'm so glad to see you."

I says, "Escuse me, mum, but tho' I pities you, I do not 'old with any wife a-boltin' from a 'usband, as whatever he may be he is a 'usband still."

So she says, "Oh, it's all right with Mr. Wilby, and I'm here with my brother and 'is wife." And if they 'adn't come to Paris a-purposely for to fetch her away from that old brute, and if she didn't go on and tell me 'ow she'd been treated by 'im as 'ad broke 'er back comb in 'er 'ead, and pulled 'er 'air out by the 'ndfuls, all thro' bein' that jealous, as she said, served 'er right for marryin' 'im, as no doubt she 'ad done jest to get provided for, as is downright infamous, I considers; and, for my part, I don't see as 'ow a woman as does such a thing can look down on the wilest, for she's rather worse off, 'cos the werry worst on us can turn over a new leaf, but when you're once married they're ain't no repentance but the grave or the divorce court, as wouldn't suit me, that's all as I've got to say. And yet 'ave 'ad a deal to put up with sometimes, with Brown's temper and redicule, but thro' a-bearin' on it 'ave brought 'im to be a lamb, tho' with a 'ot temper. I should 'ave 'eard a deal more about Mrs. Wilby, only the boat stopped still, and then began to wobble that awful as seemed to turn my werry 'art inside out.

I says to Brown, "It's 'ard to perish in sight of land like this.

He says, "Don't talk foolery."

I says, "I ain't a-talkin' foolery, Mr. Brown, for well I remembers your a-readin' of it to me yourself about a wessel as was dashed to bits on the rocks as the parties a-standin' on could 'ear the poor creeturs' shrieks as were a-standing on that wessel a-flounderin' every instant."

"Why," he says, "that was off the Cape of Good Hope in a 'eavy see."

"Well," I says; "it may have been a good 'ope," but I don't see it, for a watery grave is a thing as I've 'ad a-'orror on ever since a gal thro' bein' nearly drownded all thro' a cousin of mine as 'eld my 'ead down in the washin'-basin, thro' fun, and no doubt must have perished, but for havin' on thick boots as I lashed out behind with, and ketched 'im sich a shinner as sent 'im off a-'owlin' as 'adn't no business in the wash-'ouse, and me a-cleanin' myself up a-bit, as was always full of 'is larks, and took to the sea, poor feller, and lost is' life thro' 'is cap a-blowin' off up aloft, as he'd been sent to for to fetch somethink as is 'ighly dangerous in a rollin' sea. "But," I says, "Brown, whyever don't we go on?"

"Oh," he says, "there ain't water enough for to let us go in."

I says, "That's rubbish with the werry oshun under our feet."

He says, "'Old your row," and so I did, not for 'is tellin' me, but because I was that dreadful queer as talk I couldn't, and for more than 'arf a 'our, I'm sure, we was a-dodgin' about, and thankful I was when we come to a anchor and to get ashore, and a werry nice 'otel where I made myself comfortable, and the train went about eleven o'clock as would 'ave got us 'ome by the middle of the day; but I was that bad as go I couldn't, so stopped on to the arternoon, for I says, "I 'ates gettin' 'ome in the middle of the day, as don't seem nat'ral, and the next trian 'll get us there by six," and I'd got Miss Tredwell for to write to Mrs. Challin for to 'ave tea ready with a bit of cold 'am and a hegg or two in the 'ouse, so I says, "It's sure to be all right."

Brown, he says, "Go when you please," and goes out for to 'ave a talk with parties aboard the steamer, as he's fond of seein' all about, and whatever he can see in 'em I can't think, for the werry smell of that ingin room turns me. We was off about three, and got 'ome jest on the stroke of six, as the sayin' is; and when we got to the door I was rather took aback at seein' all the winders open, and if Mrs. Challin didn't come to the door that sweep to look at, as I says she's 'ad the chimbly a-fire, and it was next thing to it, for she'd been and 'ad the sweeps, as I'd told 'er to afore I left 'ome; but I says, "Why 'ave them the werry day as I'm espected?"

She says, "You wasn't espected."

I says, "Not thro' that note as I sent you?"

She says, "We've never 'ad no note, 'ave we, Nancy, or I'm sure I shouldn't 'ave 'ad the sweeps with a 'eavy wash on."

And if she 'adn't been and washed my white bed furniture and the counterpin, and two blankets, and the whole place upside-down, all the carpets up, and my bed-room fresh scoured with all the things piled on the top of the bed.

As to Brown, 'owlin' wolves was lambs to the way he went on, and arter sayin' he hoped as I liked it, walks 'isself out.

I was that awful tired that I couldn't stir a 'and or foot till I'd 'ad a cup of tea, but then turned to, and by the time as my lord come in the place was all to rights, with a bit of 'ot supper ready, as put 'im in a good humor, and he says, "Well, arter all said and done, 'ome is 'ome." And I says to 'im, "Right you are."

I don't think as I ever did enjoy my own bed more in my life, for them French beds is that springy as you don't seem never to get your rest thro' bein' always on the move in them; but I will say as it's a wonderful place, and as I says to Mrs. Elkins, a old friend of mine as is a-goin' to Paris with 'er two daughters, as 'ave jest left a boardin'-school, and 'er a-dyin' to get 'em married, as I don't think as the Parishuns is likely for to fancy, thro' bein' far from 'andsome nor yet good figgers, and she come for to ask me about Cook's escursion, and I says, "Well, all as I can say is as I looks on Mr. Cook like a father, and as to Mrs. Cook, she were a downright mother to me, and everybody that civil, and I'm sure 'ad their tempers tried," for there was parties as never would be satisfied, leastways Miss Tredwell was one, as I give 'er a good settlin' down myself, and there was a stuck-up chap in a white wescut as was always a-blowin' about 'is clubs. So I says one evenin' as he was a-talkin' werry big, I says, "Ah, them benefit clubs is werry good things in sickness, and somethink 'andsome to bury you with," as made parties larf, and he give me sich a scowl and walks out of the room, as were a-comin' the toff a little too strong over us.

The only unpleasantness as I know'd was among the ladies about a-givin' of their hages for to be wrote in the perlice book, as is like them perliceses inpidence, for to ask sich a question.

As I says, "What's my hage to them, as am as old as my tongue, and a little older than my teeth," as the sayin' is; tho' I must say I couldn't 'elp a-smilin' when I see Miss Tredwell a-puttin' 'erself down five-and-twenty, as is eight-and-thirty, if not turned forty; and as to Mrs. Wells bein' only eight-and-twenty, why then I'm eighteen, that's all.

When I comes to look back calm at that Exhibishun, I must say as it's wonderful, and will be a deal better when it's finished, and all the things got there and unpacked; but if there wasn't no Exhibishun there at all, it's worth any one's while for see Paris, tho' no doubt they'd be glad for to find theirselves safe 'ome agin, for tho' London is a grubby 'ole, and there's room for improvements, leastways there did ought to be, tho' I've 'eard say as the ground is worth a guinea a inch in the city, yet it's 'ome, and a pleasure for to 'ave friends near you as you can understand, and not that everlastin' jabber a-goin' on in that gibberish as must be 'arf foolishness as they're a-talkin', and tho' I admires them French a good deal as is a clever 'ard-workin' lot, but I couldn't stop among 'em was it ever so.

Not as I've got any reasons for to speak agin 'em, and I'm sure treated me well, for even the Hempress 'erself, as we see one day in the Exhibishun, was a-lookin' at me with 'er hoprer-glass, and the Princess of Proosher as was along with 'er quite smiled as she passed, no doubt a-twiggin' at a glance we I were English, as you can tell among a thousand as give a good hoorare myself when I see 'er a-comin', and waved my 'ankercher that wiolent as I knocked a old gentleman's 'at and spectacles clean off, as he didn't take in good part, as is only what you might expect thro' bein' a German, as is parties I don't 'old with, tho' I've know'd some on 'em that pleasant as you wouldn't believe as they was Germans.

As to the Hemperor, I never shall forget 'im to my dyin' day as were a-drivin' in 'is pheaton and me a-crossin' the street, and 'ad to pull up for me as was werry perlite, and give a downright larf and so did the party as were with 'im, as was only their French ways, as is a light-'arted lot, and never thinks of to-morrer, as I'm sure I'm obliged to, for if that gal of mine don't nearly drive me mad as I'll go and take in a quartern loaf with all that stale bread in the 'ouse aready.

I ain't seen nothink of Miss Tredwell since as owes me money, which is p'raps the reason.

Poor Mrs. Wells, she come over to see me, as says Wells is a bigger brute than ever, a-ravin' about the French women's beauty, as I'm sure I see none on 'em as is a bold lot, a-goin' to the races as I see 'em myself as is sailed the jemmy mond, and a nice jemmy dressed out flashy bold-lookin' lot they was, that painted up and their 'air all yaller, but as I says no ladies, never in this world, to go on like that; and as to the men the more they dresses the wuss they looks, with 'ats on like black chimbly pots and their trousers that tight as I'm sure they're never made to take on and off, and as to them 'igh 'eel boots as the ladies wears with their short things, I'd sooner walk in pattens, as would be a firmer tread and not so likely for to give the ankle a wrench as you're a good time a-gettin 'over, like a aunt of mine as trod on a bit of soap left in carelessness on the kitchen stairs and come all down 'em with a run and a kick in 'er gallop, as the sayin' is, for ever arter.

Tho' I've 'ad my troubles among them French, as I kep' dark from Brown, as would 'ave took and nearly blowed their 'eads off, if he'd knowed it, and certingly a downright insult for to ever think sich a thing on me, and give me a dreadful turn, tho' soon over, for I was a-settin' restin' near one of them forin caffees, and I see one or two of them cock 'at chaps pass by and stare, and then they went away and others come; and at last one on 'em comes up and gives me a sort of a wink, and jerks with 'is thumb, as he meant me for to foller 'im.

I says, "Go on with your awdacious impidence," and give 'im one of my looks, but he wouldn't go on, but kep' a-pintin', and beckonin', and then two or three others come up, as begun a-talkin'.

So I says, "If you've got anythink for to say to me, speak out like men, and don't be a-noddin' and winkin' at me, as ain't one for to stand none of your nonsense."

So as they couldn't make nothink on me, they fetches a party as was a interpreter, an he says, werry perlite, as the perlice requires my attendance for a little minit.

I says, "You don't mean to say as you're a-goin' to take me up, as am a British subject and 'ave got our minister 'ere, and tho' I ain't of 'is perswasion, I don't believe, as a clergyman, he'd stand by and let me be insulted."

So he says, "Come, it's all right," so I follers, and was took into one of them places as did ought to be a caffee, but ain't, as is where the perlice stops.

A chap were a-settin' at the table, and asks for my pusport.

I says, "I ain't got sich a thing as a pusport about me, and only a port-mony, without much in it, for I never do go out with money in my pocket, nor since that time as I 'ad my pocket picked in Whitechapel."

So the interpreter he stops me, and says, "Are you a married woman?"

I says, "In course, not as I've got my lines with me, but could tell any one where to lay their 'ands on 'em in the dark, as is the furthest corner of my left 'and top drawer."

He says, "What's your name, do you say?"

I says, "Brown—Martha Brown," as I wouldn't deny, was it ever so.

Well, they talked together a bit, and then the interpreter says as I must be searched.

"What," I says, "by foreign Frenchmen—never!"

"No," he says, "there's a lady as 'll do it. Step in 'ere."

Well, I don't think as ever I was in sich a fright, and as to that party as was to search me, I never see anythink more like a man in petticoats, with a mustarch on 'er upper lip, for all the world like a 'orse-marine, as the sayin' is.

I didn't 'arf fancy being searched but it was only my pocket as they turned out, as is a good stout jane, and 'olds a-many things, and I do believe as they was a-larfin' when they took out that little straw bottle as I always carries, but seemed satisfied, and says as might go, but I says to the interpreter "Whatever does it mean?"

"Oh," he says, "only a mistake, as you must look over, thro' there bein' a many bad characters about as is a-plottin' for 'assassintin', and it was thought as you was one in disguise, thro' their thinkin' as your little bottle was a pistol."

"Why," I says, "the awdacious wagabones, they must 'ave been a-tamperin' with my pocket for to know as I'd got it at all, and as to bein' a 'sassin' in disguise, I'm sure I don't look like a man dressed up in woman's clothes, as I do believe that one is as turned my pocket out;" and I says, "You'll 'ear more on it," for I ain't one to be trampled on and not turn, like a worm, as the sayin' is.

So he says, "I 'ope you'll look over it, as am English myself, and wouldn't 'ave stood by and seen no insults offered you;" but, he says, "I do assure you as they're obliged to be careful, for them 'assins is that hartful as they'd take any one in."

So I didn't say nothink to nobody, for really there's no tellin' what them perlice won't do, as seemed always for to 'ave their eyes on me, and quite accounts for what 'appened one day as I was a-walkin' about the Exhibishun all alone and was a-lookin' at some werry wonderful old ancient things as I see 'ad come from England. They was things as did used to belong to them Romans when they was over 'ere, so I know'd as Brown would like to see 'em, and as it was jest on the time for meetin' 'im, as we'd made a rondywoo, as the French calls it, close by, I goes out of the place for to meet 'im, and 'adn't got werry far when I remembered as I'd left my camp-stool, as I always took with me, behind.

I turns back, and if they 'adn't been and shet the place up, tho' not near the time.

So I knocks at the door, as is a sort of slidin' petition, and up comes a surjon-de-will and tells me to move on, or, as he calledi:, circulate.

I says, "I wants my camp-stool."

He only talked more louder, 'cos I knocked agin with my umbreller.

I says, "I'll 'ave it," for I'd been a-sittin' there quiet a-takin' a little refreshments as I'd brought in a basket, thro' not a-likin' to pay that price for everythink, and 'ad been took quite faint, as walkin' round and round always do make me, and felt as I might want that camp-stool agin, for you ain't never safe in that Exhibishun about them seats, as some on 'em is free gracious and others you've no sooner set down on than up comes a woman and wants two soos, as she takes and then gives a click at a little round brass box as she've got a-'angin' at 'er side like a watch, as is to check 'er from a-collarin' them soos, not as I sees as that can do it, for she ain't no call to click the thing if she don't like to; but any'ow, I don't see the fun payin', so takes my camp-stool, and says that a surjon-de-will, "I'll have it."

[Continued on the Seventh Page.]

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

What Judge Sharswood Really Believes.

Most of our readers have heard of the famous decision of Judge Sharswood on the subject of the legality of "greenbacks," which was delivered by him in the case of "Borie vs. Trott." His views, as expressed on that occasion, were fully and clearly laid down. There was no mistaking them. The whole argument was published in full, and was commented on at the time for its ability. It is evidently the careful and matured decision of a judicial mind. It is the deliberate conviction of a man who conscientiously believes himself right, and is determined, through all things, to adhere to what he believes is his duty. We know that Judge Sharswood is too able a man to express a crude opinion on so important a topic. We know he is too experienced a lawyer and too old a man to change his opinion after he has once expressed it. We think we do him no injustice in saying that he holds the same views to-day as he did then, and that, as a conscientious man, he would do all in his power to make his views the views of the Bench. Now what are the views he has deliberately declared in regard to the finances of our country? A more important topic of judicial investigation we cannot imagine. The life of a nation depends on its finances. They are the blood which keeps up health; they are the streams which supply the waters of life. Impair the national credit, and you strike a blow not only at the nation, but at every individual composing that nation. The only way a thoroughly effective blow can be struck is through the judiciary. And what does Judge Sharswood say, in his opinion on the legality of the notes of the United States? In one place he states, in the clearest and most unequivocal language, his utter and entire opposition to the whole system of issuing United States notes. He repeats and reiterates his opposition in a dozen different forms, and leaves himself no loophole to escape through, even if he so desired.

And in order that there can remain no doubt as to his decided sentiments, he impresses them again in his closing sentence:—

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

Now, looking at the decision in a common sense point of view, we would ask our business men, and our readers of every class, what does this decision mean? What would be the practical effect of a success of those views expressed by Judge Sharswood? What would result if we placed him in a position to give authority to his sentiments, and enforce them upon the country? The meaning of the decision does not admit of a doubt. In plain words, the Judge declares that he does not think the Government of the United States has any right to issue the notes which have been circulating from hand to hand, and which are known as greenbacks, and it follows that all the national bank notes are likewise issued by a party who has no right to issue them. What, then, is the consequence? Clearly, all the greenbacks and national bank notes are worthless. What we have fondly considered as so much money is really only some pretty colored paper. The holder of a ten-dollar greenback does not possess ten dollars, but only a piece of paper. All of the money we have been receiving is no money. It is a base counterfeit of money. It is utterly worthless, and the Confederate State bonds are as valuable as our Government notes. From the banker with his thousands to the newsboy with his currency, every citizen of Pennsylvania is a loser of just as much money as he holds of that trash. We are in the same condition as though we had received the notes of a Delaware bank that has failed. We have no one to hold responsible. A great corporation has overstepped its powers, and we cannot sue any individual member. The losses would affect us all, and by Judge Sharswood's ruling all the people of the land would be just so much the poorer. We do not say that Judge Sharswood's election to the post of Supreme Judge would produce so dire a catastrophe, for he would not have power to do any such damage; but we do say that, were his views carried out, and his sentiments made the decision of the judiciary of the United States, such a result would follow. That it does not ensue is not due to Judge Sharswood. To him no thanks that our currency is not worthless paper and our greenbacks colored signs. He did all he could to produce such a result, and for that we are asked to elect him to a wider sphere of dangerous power. The effect of the success of what Judge Sharswood desired to see would be incalculable. We would be left without any medium of exchange. All traffic would be obliged to cease, and we would be reduced to the condition of the people of Texas, where they sell a calf for a saddle and a bull for a penknife. We would be brought back to the days of primal simplicity, and exchange things directly for things, and not for money. We would draw our salary in coffee and beef, for gold and silver would be at an unattainable premium. But, seriously, we cannot advise the people of Pennsylvania to put a gentleman, whatever his ability and honesty, in a position in which he may do great damage, and where his very ability and honesty may make him the more dangerous. Judge Sharswood, as District Judge, has declared that the United States notes are illegal. Judge Sharswood, as Supreme Judge, would have an opportunity to inflict still greater injury, because of the constitution of that Court and its more extended power. We warn the people against being deceived by the specious plea of ability or integrity. We find these both in our own candidate, but in addition we need tried patriotism, a public spirit in unison with the needs of the nation, and that, while deficient in Judge Sharswood, is found united with the other qualities in the person of Judge Henry W. Williams, the Republican candidate for the place now vacant on the Supreme Bench.

Grant's Position.

THE New York *World*, in a leader this morning, states its opinions as to the views of General Grant:—

"Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to identify General Grant with the Republican party, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. General Grant, to be sure, favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts; but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would, indeed, have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; nor is there any evidence that General Grant ever favored, or tried to promote, their passage. President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction, by consenting to execute the laws it has passed on that subject; and General Grant, finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, without going behind them to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question."

The remarkable silence of General Grant, and his acquiescence in the order of the President, render such a deduction as that made by the *World* not unwarranted. It may be true or false, but no one can either verify or deny it, none knowing anything about the sentiments of the Acting Secretary of War.

While the Democracy are declaring, with the *World*, that "as Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long-lost cordiality of feeling," the Republicans are naturally anxious to see the General declare himself. The New York *Tribune* says:—

"Probably General Grant can afford to be a deaf-and-dumb candidate, but this country cannot afford to elect a deaf-and-dumb President. If these were ordinary times of peace, and the Executive office meant the appointment of tide-waiters, postmasters, and consuls, we might be content to see Grant in the office, even if he never had an opinion.

"The Republican party is too great; its mission is too mighty; to speak politically, it is too strong—with three-fourths of the Electoral College almost inevitably in its hands—to go begging for a candidate, or to intrust its work to a man who does not feel in sympathy with it. If General Grant is the man, we shall be happy. But in the face of his recent record, in the face of his silence, in the face of the appalling fact that the men who claim to speak for him are the men who planned the great Copperhead Convention in Philadelphia, we are anxious and doubting. Great as Grant is, he cannot carry our banner unless he wears our uniform. He cannot lead this party unless we know where he means to go. When he commanded our armies, every soldier knew who he meant to fight. It is proposed to give him a higher command, and to begin even a greater canvass. Is it too much for us to ask, before we fall in line, what colors are we to wear, and who are our foes?"

If Grant by his silence and his actions allows himself to be placed in the position of having the *World* and its party for a friend, and the *Tribune* and its party for an enemy, even his splendid reputation will be sullied by such association. The Archangel Gabriel could not remain popular with such a combination.

THE DELUGE.—We believe Scripture tells us that the world will never be destroyed by another deluge. From that fact, we venture to prophesy the immediate return of fair weather, for a couple of days more would prove the Bible to be untrue. If it took forty days of rain to destroy the earth before, we must be pretty near the limit to prevent a recurrence of that unfortunate cleaning out of creation. Accounts from all portions of the country, particularly South, tell the same tales of other cities as was told by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday of our own. Railroads washed away, canal embankments overflowed, culverts broken, and houses flooded, is the universal report. It has been many summers since such an amount of rain has fallen—as many, we believe, as thirty-five. However, the end must be near.

WHOLESALE PERJURY.—The case of Conover abounds from beginning to end with such wholesale perjury, that we turn away in disgust from an exhibition of reckless falsehood out of devotion to partisan purposes. W dislike to comment on it, because it appears to us to have no truth in it from the commencement to the end. We are weary of reading affidavits which entirely contradict each other; of seeing four men swear, in the presence of their Maker, that certain statements are facts, and have two more, in an equally solemn manner, declare directly the opposite. There is nothing to be made by either party out of an affair so disgraceful, and, after mature consideration, we cannot avoid judging all concerned, from Conover down, to be perfectly unprincipled and utterly unreliable.

THE New York *World* has the following amusing item on the Colored Convention at Reading, which certainly by its course laid itself open to ridicule:—

"The Colored Convention at Reading is a most bilious body. It puts Trumbull and Fessenden under its black ban. But this anathema is trivial compared to its treatment of Wendell Phillips.

"'Mr. Foster, of Philadelphia, pronounced General Grant as occupying an equivocal position, and Wendell Phillips as impracticable.' This is really too bad. What can poor Phillips have done to merit this dreadful doom of being 'pronounced as impracticable' by colored Mr. Foster, of Philadelphia? 'The Republican party,' continues the fervid Foster, 'might as well nominate a woman to Congress as Wendell Phillips.' No doubt, or as any other radical man, but why not as well nominate Wendell Phillips as nominate a woman? Foster deigns not to explain.

"Time, in the Greek myth, devoured his own children. But these black bantlings are committing the worse crime of dining off their own political father. After this unnatural meal, the natural dessert was the passage of resolutions 'encouraging money remittances for'—it doesn't much matter about the ostensible object, but the resolution says—'for the education of colored young men for politics and the rostrum,' and the colored convention put its possible spare shirt into its carpet-bag, and went home."

BRIGANDS SYSTEMATISED.—In Paris the street musicians and their fellows have been made the medium of a profitable financial speculation, by means of an organization known as the "Joint Stock Beggars' Company," which, according to a recent Paris paper, possesses a capital of eighty thousand francs in the French Rentes. "This Company, composed of speculators of the lowest grade," says the French journal, "make use of the children who practise in the streets of Paris upon the charity of the passers-by, under pretense of playing the harp, violin, or guitar, by speculating on the pity which infancy in want always inspires. The number of children is continually augmenting; a short time since it seemed to comprise only a single family, now it is that of a tribe."

Such an imposition upon public charity and good feeling, has fortunately, not yet extended to this country.

BEER DRINKING IN EUROPE.—The *Hopfen Zeitung* (Hop Gazette), of Nuremberg, gives some curious statistics respecting the consumption of beer in Europe. The average quantity consumed by each person in the year 1866 was 27 quarts, but it differs greatly in the various countries. In Bavaria the average is 134 quarts; in England, 113; in Wurtemberg, 104; in Belgium, 80; in Brunswick, 68; in Thuringia, 60; in Saxony, 39; in Holland, 39; in Baden, 31; in Austria, 22; in Switzerland, 20; in Prussia, 19·6; in France, 15; in Sweden, 11·5; in Spain, 2; in Russia, 1·3; in Italy, 1; and in Portugal, 0·8. Of the capitals of Europe, Munich relatively consumes the most beer, the average drank by each of its inhabitants being 427 quarts a year. The Londoner drinks on the average 188 quarts a year; the Viennese, 131; the Frankforter, 43; the Berliner, 28; and the Parisian, 22.

KENTUCKY.

Convention of Colored Ministers.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—A convention of the colored Baptist ministers of Kentucky is in session at Lexington. General Brisbin and Willard Davis addressed them yesterday by invitation, and a proposition to hold a State Convention in October was heartily endorsed.

The Recent State Election.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 14th says:—"Up to last night we have received official reports from ninety-eight counties, which show a net gain for Governor Helm of 5644 votes over Duvall's majority in 1866. Duvall's majority in the State was 37,944. There are fifteen counties yet to hear from, and notwithstanding the diminished vote polled, Helm's majority will vary but little from 45,000 over both his competitors."

NO MORE RACES.—It is understood that the merchants do not intend this year to offer the usual premium to the first ship from China with the season's teas. Hence there will be no racing.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Services will be held in this church to-morrow morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. WALKER, of England. *

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and PEDWOOD Streets.—Preaching on Sabbath, morning and evening, in the Lecture Room, by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON, Pastor. *

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Preaching at 10½, morning. Union Prayer Meeting at ¼ of 8, evening. All cordially invited. *

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. McFETRIDGE, of Pittsburg, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2½ P. M., until September 1. *

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, will be open every Sabbath Morning and Evening. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY Streets.—Divine service will be resumed in this church on Sunday next, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. *

REV. J. W. WELLMAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach in BROAD AND GREEN STREETS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All invited. 1t*

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, of this city. *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of CHERRY and EIGHTH Streets, will be open for public worship To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT, will be reopened To-morrow. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock in the evening. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. WALKER JACKSON will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. E. SMITH at 8 P. M. Seats all free. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
8 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY'S COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 30 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50,000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.
A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16 6t4p

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. 7 6 10wsasm
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 29 4ptt

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 8 6 tuths 6t

WHAT ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS, SUFFERER? Are they a furred tongue, dizziness, headache, an uneasy stomach, oppression after eating, pain between the shoulders, constipation? If so, you are *dyspeptic* and *bilious*, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. [8 13 tuthsst
FOR SALE BY THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
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STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

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CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos; and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
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ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
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Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuta1y4p

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Union Pacific Railroad Co.
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

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All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

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EVERY SATURDAY FOR AUGUST 24, FIVE CENTS.
Closing out at FIVE CENTS,
SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES,
At reduced prices:
Leslie, Demorest,
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All the new and
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At closing out prices.
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At $1 50 per ream.
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250 KINDS OF
NEW BOOKS
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32 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS
G. W. PITCHER'S
CLOSING OUT SALE,
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
A few doors below the Continental and Girard House. 8 17 1m 3:5

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 8 1 2m4p*

PINEAPPLES AND GINGER JUST ARrived. For sale by J. COSTAS,
8 16 1t* No. 124 South DELAWARE Avenue.

A MONSTER WORM,

WITH FOURTEEN LIVING WORMS CONTAINED THEREIN

PASSED BY A CHILD FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

To all those who delight in unravelling mysteries, and who can always assign *some cause* for the many and varied *freaks of nature*, we invite a careful perusal of the following communication:—

No. 239 RICHMOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29, 1867.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Dear Sir:—In consideration of the great benefit my child derived from the use of your "Worm Sugar Drops," I deem it my duty to give you this testimonial, feeling that I will be doing but an act of justice to you as well as to the public.

For about three months prior to June 9, 1867, my child, who is in his sixth year, had been a great portion of the time quite unwell, and latterly we could perceive that he was gradually losing flesh and wasting away, so that he was but a skeleton of his former self. Fears were entertained by myself and wife that he would never regain his former health. His disposition, which formerly was very good, was now much changed. He was restless, cross, and fretful, and was much given to suddenly starting, crying out, and gnashing his teeth while asleep. His appetite was very irregular indeed; at times he would eat voraciously, which appeared to relieve him for the time being; and then there were times when he wouldn't eat scarcely anything. He would occasionally be taken very sick at the stomach, which was usually followed by a severe fit of vomiting. A greater portion of this time he was under medical treatment, I having employed several of the best and most eminent physicians in this city, which availed nothing. I also tried a number of Vermifuges and Worm Confections, thinking that he might possibly be afflicted with worms, all of which did no good.

On Sunday morning, June 9, 1867, he was taken violently sick at the stomach, which, as usual, was soon followed by a severe fit of vomiting and a constant disposition of the bowels to act, *but with no success.* Becoming alarmed, I immediately called upon Dr. G. W. Vaughn (druggist), corner of Richmond and Shackamaxon streets, and, after explaining to him the child's symptoms, he remarked that, in his opinion, the child had Worms, and advised me to purchase a box of Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, which I accordingly did, and the result that followed after administering them was truly wonderful in the extreme, and will furnish a theme for naturalists and the medical faculty to investigate and discuss for some time to come. The box contained (24) twenty-four Sugar Drops, and upon examination I ascertained that they were free from the unpleasant taste and smell that almost all of the worm preparations now in general use possess. I gave him (4) four of the Sugar Drops about an hour before each meal on Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 10 inclusive. On Tuesday evening, June 11, the child with much difficulty passed an enormous Worm (14) fourteen inches in length, and about as thick as the first or index finger of a grown person, and still larger in the centre. Upon examining the monster, and holding it up to the gas-light, I noticed that its stomach was covered with a thin and almost transparent skin for the space of (4) four or (5) five inches, exposing to my view a mass of what appeared to be Worms struggling and working among each other! My wife cut open the Worm, and, strange and mysterious as it may appear, *she took therefrom (14) fourteen living Worms!* One of the number was a genuine *bona fide* Tapeworm, and when abstracted from its living tomb was coiled up in a singular manner. With much difficulty we succeeded in straightening it out, and found that it was (15) fifteen inches in length, and that it was flat and narrow, and contained a number of joints. The remaining (13) thirteen were the ordinary Round or Stomach Worms.

There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that if the monster Worm and its contents had remained in my child's stomach a sufficient length of time to attain a greater degree of perfection, it certainly would have carried him to a premature grave. I had almost given up the last hope when I was providentially directed to use your great preparation—Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops. My child began to improve immediately after getting rid of the monster that was fast destroying his life; and now, thanks to your "WORM SUGAR DROPS," *he is in the enjoyment of perfect health.*

Not knowing the value of the Worm and its contents to the medical faculty, my wife during my absence destroyed it. This unfortunate occurrence I regret very much indeed, as my intention was to present the curiosity to you, knowing that it would be a valuable acquisition to your stock of curiosities pertaining to the medical profession.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I can, and will in every case, heartily recommend your excellent preparation, Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, as the best, safest, and most reliable Worm Confection extant.

You may publish a portion or the whole of this letter if you see proper.

Truly yours,
WM. O. SNYDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 229 Richmond Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE BY
L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
OFFICE AND STORE,
No. 10 North SECOND Street,
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A NEW MATERIAL.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE.

AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

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It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass, and is capable of being formed into any shape into which glass can be blown, pressed, moulded, or drawn. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals quartz, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. Can be made in any color. Capable of being decorated in gold and colors. Resists the attacks of heat, cold, acids, and other destructive agencies, as fully as Glass or Porcelain. Applicable to all purposes for which Porcelain and Glass are generally used, and to many purposes for which neither is used. Materials not expensive—cost of working small—demand unlimited.

IT IS ADAPTED FOR PURPOSES ALMOST INNUMERABLE.

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Elegant and durable cups, saucers, mugs, pitchers, plates and dishes for the table—as beautiful as French China—as strong as stoneware; vases of every size, for use or ornament; bottles, large or small, plain or figured, for medicinal, toilet, or other uses; milk-white or tinted chimneys, globes and shades for the gas-lights or oil lamps; knobs, escutcheons and plates for the doors; slabs for table and bureau tops; strong and tasteful flower-pots and flower-baskets.

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Stainless, and indestructible by time.

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differs from Porcelain heretofore in use, being made from materials in a state of fusion (as glass is made), instead of being moulded cold, baked and subsequently enamelled. It is made with great rapidity, and is, upon being annealed, immediately fit for the market. The cost of the materials is not more than of flint glass. The cost and manner of working are the same.

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Has been organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a Capital Stock of 40,000 shares at $100 per share, to manufacture Hot-Cast Porcelain on a scale commensurate with
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The temporary works of the Company are in operation at Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Every facility will be afforded to all who may desire to satisfy themselves as to the nature and capabilities of the material.
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Examination will satisfy all judicious business men that the Capital Stock of the Company will be not only a very profitable, but a perfectly safe investment.

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AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
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Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
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FOR THE
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
The MOST SUCCESSFUL Institution in the country.
To Merchants, Salesmen, Clergymen, and Business Men generally, who have thought of entering the Life Insurance business, and experienced Agents, liberal terms will be offered.
None but those who can give good reference need apply. BETTS & REGISTER,
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BOY WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE HARDware House. Address IMPORTER, at office of Evening Telegraph. 1t*

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Of the finest quality, imported direct to our own order
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For sale by the case or bottle.
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DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

A Card.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—That the public may not be misled by the advertisements and statements, "official" and otherwise, relative to the award of a gold medal for Sewing Machines at the Paris Exhibition, I desire to state that the Machines of the Grover & Baker manufacture were not exhibited, and, consequently, not tested at all at the Paris Exhibition.

Very respectfully yours,

G. W. EDDY, Agent.

Office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, August 17, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE STORM.

Further Particulars of the Damage Sustained by It—Fairmount and Its Miry Surroundings.

The Schuylkill has by no means recovered from the effects of the terrific rains of the past two days, the water being of a rich-mud color. The flood has subsided slightly, however.

Last evening the river had attained a height of six feet and seven inches at the dam. At ten o'clock this morning it had fallen at that point to five feet and ten inches, but it is again on the increase. In the engine rooms and other apartments of the Fairmount Water Works there is a sand deposit six inches in depth, with several inches of water covering it, and more still making its way inside. The machinery has not sustained much damage as yet, but the woodwork of the establishment has been injured to some extent. The engines were forced to suspend operations on Thursday evening, and until four o'clock this morning it was not possible to resume work. At that time, however, the four turbine wheels were set in motion, and will continue at the labor of replenishing the basins until high-water, when it will be necessary to suspend again. The old-fashioned revolving wheels are still motionless. It will therefore be seen that the greatest economy in the use of the Schuylkill water is still necessary. The streets and sidewalks have been so thoroughly scoured, that they can be suffered to rest from any further inundation for a few days. But our citizens should also bear in mind that a vast amount of water can be saved, by a little care and forethought, in household affairs.

In the forebay adjacent to the water-works, the water has risen to within a foot of the level of the ground, while its usual height is about ten feet below that point. In the vicinity of the arbor at the eastern end of the dam the water has risen high above the wharves, a number of trees in that locality being almost entirely submerged. The wharf of the up-river steamboats is also under water for the distance of several yards. The little ticket office at the end of the wharf is likewise deluged, and workmen were engaged this morning in bailing it out. The drives and walks in the Park are in a wretched condition, and before they are fully repaired quite an expense will be sustained by the city. The handsome drive along the river front is under water at several points, and several of the boat-houses in the vicinity of the Water Works are surrounded by the intractable element. Some of the boats were filled and swamped by the flood.

The manufacturing establisiments in the neighborhood of the Water Works have been greatly inconvenienced by the effects of the storm, several of them being still unable to resume operations.

The river below the Dam is filled with driftwood and debris of all kinds, and the wreckers are reaping a harvest in their way. A number of families have collected enough fire-wood to last them through the coming winter, and others are still laying in their stock. One of the principal sufferers in this respect is Mr. John D. Ward, who had a large quantity of fire-wood on his wharf at the foot of Chesnut street. His loss will probably reach $2000. The building, on the western side of the Schuylkill were somewhat submerged yesterday, but this morning most of them were free from the watery plague. As the water is again rising, however, they may be subjected to still further annoyance and damage.

The people of Camden were just near enough to Philadelphia to reap the full benefit of the deluge, and considerable damage has been sustained A dwelling-house on Benson street, near Broadway, was so undermined by the water that it crumbled to the earth. A dwelling-house on Second street, between Cooper and Penn, belonging to Mr. Simeon Ringle, was also damaged. The north wall of the building has cracked in several places, and it is feared it will have to be taken down.

From all quarters in the country we are in receipt of news relating damage to property in consequence of the storm. Telegraph communication has been interrupted at many points, especially along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. The lines west of Harrisburg, and in the neighborhood of Williamsport, have likewise been interrupted.

The storm, which has now apparently spent its fury, was one of the greatest ever known in this locality. Since the first of the month the rain-gauge at the Pennsylvania Hospital has registered the fall of 14·565 inches of rain, and during the twenty-fours ending yesterday noon we have had 6·680 inches, the greatest rain-fall ever known in Philadelphia since the record has been kept at the Hospital. In September, 1838, 6·011 inches of rain fell in about twenty-four hours, but August, 1867, has outdone that high figure by two-thirds of an inch.

A ROBBER CAUGHT.—About ten days ago Thomas Ward, an alleged professional thief, entered the lager-beer saloon kept by Christopher Klenk, at the corner of American street and Montgomery avenue. These premises he entered burglariously at a late hour. His entrance being discovered, the woman of the house came down stairs softly and clinched our friend of felonious intent, crying for help. Ward seized a chair, struck at her, freed himself, and by placing the chair hurriedly against the door, managed to escape through the transom window. He stole about $30. Yesterday Officer Grant arrested him in the Navy Yard, where he had gone to ship in order to escape. Alderman Neil committed him in default of $2000 bail.

THE SOLDIERS' MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The Soldiers' meeting to express their indignation at the removal of Hon. Mr. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, will be held this evening in front of the Union League House, instead of at the Horticultural Hall, as before announced. Beck's Band has been engaged for the occasion, and an interesting time is anticipated. Speeches will be made by General J. T. Owen, Colonel James Given, General C. H. T. Collis, General Louis Wagner, Colonel William B. Mann, Colonel William B. Thomas, and Captain A. M. K. Storie, and others. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

SUPPOSED LARCENY OF PIG IRON.—Michael Neary was arrested last night, on suspicion of his complicity in a larceny of pig iron. He was in a boat called a "21-foot skiff," painted white, with green gunwale, and named the Lookout, which contained about 500 weight of pig-iron, brass candlesticks, navy lanterns, and a large quantity of white rags. When asked to explain where and when he obtained these things, he prevaricated. Recorder Enea held him in default of $1000 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTING TO DEMOLISH.—Patrick McDonough, while in a state of semi-intoxication, visited a friend's house, that of Francis Ryan, No. 1325 Warnock street. While there he became insolent, it is said, and assaulted the lady members of the household. He was ejected from the premises, and returning, commenced to batter at the closed door. He was arrested yesterday at 2.10 P. M. on Alder, above Thompson street, and held by Alderman Fitch in $1000 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF PAVEMENT GRADING.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, Edward Robinson was arrested by an officer of the Third District for stealing a lot of iron pavement grading from Seventh and Locust streets. He was carrying his plunder in a bag when arrested at Seventh and Pine streets. Alderman Morrow committed him in default of $1000 bail.

RELIGIOUS.—We notice that the pulpit of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Broad and Green, will be supplied to-morrow, both morning and evening, by Rev. J. W. Wellman of Massachusetts. Our church going community will doubtless improve the opportunity to hear this eloquent divine.

FOUND.—Last night quite a large amount of junk—that is, old rope, lines, etc.—was found in a little dark alley running into Rodman street, above Huntington. It is supposed to have been stolen, and the thieves, fearing discovery, made off quickly dropping their booty.

HOUSE ENTERED.—Last night the dwelling occupied by Mr. John H. Beacher, No. 810 Erie street, was entered by burglars, who opened the door by means of nippers. A gold watch, valuable papers, and a small amount of money were taken.

THE DOGS.—The heavy rains of the past week have considerably lessened the ardor of the dog-catchers; but 90 canines have been caught, 39 of which were redeemed and the rest killed.

PERAMBULATING BEASTS OF PREY.—In those good old days when everybody that is now old was young, the pitching of a circus tent in one's neighborhood was an event which marked an epoch in our lives. The varied attractions which accompanied the show were of a character that appealed directly to the most ardent of our youthful impulses. The ringmaster, in his long-tailed, tinsel-covered coat, was a *beau ideal* of dignity; the slow wit of the streaked and striped clown was the very acme of humor; the gyrations and contortions of the Bonbon Brothers surpassed all our ideas of the Olympian games; while the nimble heels of Mademoiselle De Haut, as she vaulted, and leaped, and dashed around the ring, raised our excitement and enthusiasm to the climax. But, after all, the great attraction of the circus was the motley collection of wild and ravenous beasts which at times accompanied it. In truth, a circus that was not combined with a menagerie was little better than no circus at all. These savage denizens of the forest and jungle were to be contemplated with awe as well as curiosity, and as we gazed admiringly upon the gigantic elephant, and the sleek and sprightly tiger, our minds assumed a melancholy turn and reverted to that memorable disaster to the former, as described by the doggerel rhymster:

"The elephant stood on his head to take breath,
And the tiger-cat cosily hugged him to death."

But in these more sober and practical days we are obliged to confess that the "Grand Travelling Combination" of circus and menagerie is nothing more nor less than a nuisance. An established and permanent collection of the curious animals of all parts of the world is indeed a most desirable acquisition to the sources of amusement and instruction in any city. The animals which are collected in one department of the famous *Jardin des Plantes*, at Paris, are the principal attraction of that popular resort, not only to idle curiosity-seekers, but to students of natural history. But there everything is orderly and secure, and such a lamentable occurrence as the accidental swallowing of a man by a hungry lion or a malicious leopard, is an event that rarely or never transpires.

What Philadelphia most needs by way of a place of amusement, is just such a collection of the beasts of the forest and jungle. Such an institution would be amply patronized by our permanent residents, and would prove the paramount attraction to our country friends on their periodical visits to the city. It should embrace specimens of all the known quadrupeds of the world, should be arranged and conducted in a systematic manner, and, above all, such precautions should be taken as would effectually prevent the occurrence of those unfortunate encounters between the beasts of prey and their keepers or visitors which we are every now and then called upon to record.

But as for these perambulating shows, we repeat that their proper classification is in the order of abominable nuisances. They are always imperfect, and are generally made up of the more common, and at the same time most intractable animals. Accidents are of common occurrence, resulting from the grossest carelessness in securing the monsters placed on exhibition. Tigers break loose from their cages and mutilate unfortunate spectators, while lions coolly stretch their paws through the rickety bars of their cages and grasp the arms and heads of unsuspecting children. Nor is this all. The keepers demean themselves towards the most ferocious animals as they would towards a harmless squirrel, and as a consequence are frequently transformed into an *impromptu* repast. Such an event occurred a few days ago in a menagerie which was perambulating through Central New York. The lion-tamer, in the fulness of his conceit, was attacked by one of the beasts with which he was performing, and before the furious animal let go his hold he had gnawed the "Professor's" backbone, ribs, and arms into hash, and brought his unlucky victim to the verge of the grave. We are in great want of a permanent museum of animals, wild and tame, savage and docile; but of these dangerous travelling caravans we have had quite enough.

A MODERN MIRACLE.—This is, indeed, an age of marvels, and some events are transpiring which so mystify us as to shake our belief in the stability of some accepted systems of science. In another column will be found the remarkable affidavit of Dr. William O. Snyder, relative to the astounding effects of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS, in bringing from a child a large worm, which, upon being opened, contained a tapeworm in which existed fourteen other living worms. The writer of this article yesterday called upon Dr. Snyder, in company with a distinguished citizen, to have the statements made verified by actual observation. We found everything exactly as represented, and received assurances from Dr. Snyder that the certificate published elsewhere is entirely true, and that it was given to Dr. Wishart *unsolicited and unpaid for*, and is a fair statement of the facts in the case. We saw the little child, whose life has been saved by the WORM SUGAR DROPS, and found him enjoying good health, and vying promise of attaining sturdy youth and manhood. In view of these facts we cordially recommend Dr. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS, as the best and most reliable vermifuge extant, and it is so pleasant to the taste as to be taken by little children without the slightest objection.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES—
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
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We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of fine Feathers, at Patten's, 1408 No. Chesnut street.

Enduring Clothing.
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Well Made and good Material at
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Prices reduced on Summer Goods. All sizes
Gents', Youths', and Boys'. The largest Assortment in the City.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

SPRING BEDS and Bedding, in hair, husk, or feathers, at Patten's, 1408 No. Chesnut street.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

MCMURRAY.—On the 17th instant, ELIZABETH E., wife of David F. McMurray, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 439 N. Tenth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery, Lansingburg. (New York papers please copy.)

THOMPSON.—On the 16th instant, MARY K., wife of George W. Thompson, and daughter of Dr. John K. and Catharine Knorr, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 439 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOUNDRIER WIRES, ETC.
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M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, H. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma, Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Market Reports to Two o'clock.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 17—2 P.M.—Consols, 94⅜; Erie Railroad, 45¼; Illinois Central, 78; U. S. 5-20s weak at 73⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 21½.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 38s. 3d. Flour, 31s. Cheese declined to 49s. 9d.

Refined Petroleum declined to 1s. 3½d. Whale Oil, £40.

Other articles are unchanged.

Steamship Georgia Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 17.—The steamship Georgia, from New York for Vera Cruz, has put in here with her machinery disabled. It will be repaired at Norfolk.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading 105⅞; Erie, 76½; Canton Company, 49¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 123⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 110¼; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 119¾; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia Sixes, 59; Missouri Sixes, 103½; Hudson River, 125¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 113⅝; do. of 1864, 110; do. of 1865, 110¾; new issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅛. Sterling Exchange, 9½; at sight, 10⅜. Gold, 140¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Henry Becker was tried upon a charge of keeping his licensed drinking saloon open on Sunday. As several of these cases have during the week been tried, and very fully reported, the public is, no doubt, well acquainted with the nature of this charge. The bills of indictment charge merely the keeping open of a licensed tavern, not alleging for what purpose; and in order to a conviction the jury must not only find the fact of the place being open on the Sabbath, but must also be satisfied that the proprietor was doing business daily under license.

In this case Reserve Officers Krant, Finley, Dawson, and Hess testified that they saw the defendant's tavern, No. 533 Chesnut street open on Sunday, July 28, and saw persons in there drinking and paying for liquor. Some of these officers noticed on the wall of the bar-room a frame exactly corresponding in appearance with those yearly issued by the Clerd of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to all licensed tavern keepers, in which to place their licenses and expose them to view; and could distinguish on the paper contained in that frame the words "hotel" and "tavern," the most conspicuous words in a license. And, also, a lady testified that on Sunday, Aug. 4th, she went out to look for her husband, who had been absent from his family since the previous Saturday morning, and found him drinking at the defendant's tavern.

The record of the issuing of a license for this year to the defendant could not be found; and on this account the defendant pressed for an acquittal.

But the judge charged the jury that they were to be very careful in trying these cases not to stultify themselves, and they must also be equally careful to do impartial justice. In these cases, it devolved upon the Commonwealth to prove that the defendant was doing business under license. In this case the papers necessary could not be found by the keeper of them. The police officers had described what they supposed to be a license, and the defendant had produced that article to prove that it was not a license. They had a right to say that the defendant in this case conformed with the requirements of the law, in conducting his daily business under a lawful license.

After remaining out all night, the jury came in this morning, communicated their inability to agree, and asked to be discharged.

The Judge said he thought the case a very plain one, and that if this jury could not decide it, very likely no other twelve gentlemen in the city could. While a further consideration of the matter would keep them still longer from their business and families, still they owed a duty to the public that they should, if possible, perform; therefore, as the matter stood, he did not feel inclined to discharge them. After a further deliberation, the foreman of the jury asked the Judge why the records of the Court had not been produced to prove that this man had a license.

His Honor replied that the license, if existing, was in the hands of the defendant, and not with the Court. If the bond given by the defendant in taking out his license were produced, it would only be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of the license.

But in this particular case the papers could not be found, and accordingly the best evidence that we had should be received. The witnesses had testified in regard to the license, as had been before stated. In such a case the Commonwealth had a right to demand the production of papers in the hands of the defendant, and his refusal to produce them went far to corroborate the allegation of there being a license.

After another short consultation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Henry Baxter was heard on habeas corpus on a charge of entering a house with a felonious intent. There was no doubt of the entry, but no proof of malice was made. The relator was, therefore, only ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. William Home vs. The House of Refuge, a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from the House of Refuge, before reported, evidence was heard this morning to prove that the boy was not a fit subject for confinement. But the evidence failed to prove this, and the Judge remanded the boy back to the custody of the respondents.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4000 tin cups,
2500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft. coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110 wagon saddle-trees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 ft. linen hose,
200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
546 lbs. sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar,
447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

Owing to the heavy storm during the past week, the travel has been somewhat obstructed on the above-mentioned road.

THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN WILL NOT RUN TO-MORROW.

The road will be in good order on

MONDAY MORNING.

And trains will run on regular time.

1t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.
Porte-Monnaies, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, Cabas, Money Belts, Pocket-Books, Satchels, Work Boxes, Bankers' Cases, Purses, Etuies, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

POLITICAL.

PHILADELPHIA, 3D AUGUST, 1867.

The undersigned, citizens and members of the Republican Party of Philadelphia, having long known Mr. JOSEPH M. COWELL, and well knowing his honesty and capability to faithfully and properly discharge the duties of any position that he would be willing to accept, earnestly desire that he may be selected by the political party to which we are attached, as the next candidate for the Sheriffalty of this county. Should he, as we trust he will, be nominated for that position by the Republican Convention in August (inst.), we should take peculiar pleasure in giving him our cordial and earnest support in the canvass and at the polls, feeling, as we do, assured that, if, through our efforts in his behalf, we should be partially instrumental in electing him as Sheriff of Philadelphia, he would so conduct the business of that office that we should have reason ever after to congratulate ourselves for our part in having aided to place him in it.

Mr. Cowell has been for thirty-six years a resident of this city, during which time he has given the most conclusive proofs of integrity and intelligence in discharge of his duties to both public and private business, as a merchant and as a public officer. The occurrence of the Rebellion was the destruction of his mercantile business, as it was chiefly connected with the Southern trade, and, in 1861, he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln Appraiser of Customs for this Port, which position he filled with honor until, in consequence of the defection from the Republican Party of Andrew Johnson, he was removed, because he would not desert his party and violate his own convictions of political duty. As a member of Councils, also, Mr. Crowell proved himself eminently worthy of public confidence.

Mr. Cowell has been named in two Conventions of his party for the Sheriffalty, in which instances he stood next in the number of votes received to the successful candidate. It is to be hoped that in the next Republican Convention he will receive a majority of the votes for this office. It is the sincere wish of the undersigned that he may, and they hereby pledge themselves to use all proper means to secure his success in that Convention, and afterwards before the people.

BENJAMIN BULLOCK, Nos. 40 and 42 S. Front street.
FITLER, WEAVER & CO., No. 23 N. Water street.
F. E. PENDLETON & CO., No. 103 Arch street.
HAZARD M. SMITH, No. 107 Arch street.
HENRY HUDDY & CO., No. 1820 Arch street.
JOS. R. GRESIMER, per G. & G., No. 125 N. Third street.
JOHN K. WRIGHT, No. 1420 Commerce street.
FRANCIS J. BLACKBURNE, Jr., No. 1440 N. Broad street.
MARTIN J. CROLL, No. 417 Chesnut street.
WILLIAM GANT, No. 1926 Race street.
C. GARRETSON, No. 1425 N. Thirteenth street.
B. MALONE, N. Broad street.
JAMES M. BULLOCK, Nos. 40 and 42 S. Front street.
J. S. NICKERSON, No. 65 N. Second street.
R. S. REED, No. 113 Arch street.
C. F. KNAPP, No 813 Marshall street.
LEVETT & HAWORTH, No. 238 Arch street.
WILLIAM M. BARNES, No. 37 N. Third street.
SAMUEL H. TROTTER, No. 1627 Spruce street.
JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, No. 427 Walnut street.
B. M. JONES & CO., No. 512 Market street.
J. W. HAMMAR, No. 620 Market street.
FIELD & HARDIE,
SAMUEL BISPHAM & SONS,
MATTHEW KOLB,
J. M. SMITH,
HENRY R. HUNSICKER & CO., Broad street.
JOSEPH H. BULLOCK, Nos. 40 and 42 S. Front street.
WARREN, KIRK & CO.,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO., Third, below Walnut street.
BRINGHURST & CO., Nos. 1513 and 1515 American street.
GEORGE B. MILLER, No. 119 Walnut street.
GIDEON CLARK, Master Warden.
GEORGE T. PARRY, No. 633 N. Eleventh street.
GEORGE B. KERFOOT, No. 528 Buttonwood street.
S. V. MERRICK, Washington avenue and Fifth street.
GEORGE STOCKHAUS, York and Richmond streets.
GARRETT & SON, No. 618 Chesnut street.
LEWIS BLAYLOCK, No. 52 N. Eighth street.
A. EVERLY CARPENTER, Eighth street, below Arch.
EDWIN W. BURKHART, No. 1826 N. Twelfth street.
JOHN A. SEEDS, No. 1801 N. Thirteenth street.
HENRY ADOLPH, No. 36 N. Second street.
N. HELLINGS & BROTHER, No. 12 N. Wharves.
PAUL & FERGUSON, No. 18 N. Water street.
H. C. KENNEDY, N. Sixth street.
A. R. McHENRY, No. 1937 Chesnut street.
JOHN B. A. ALLEN, No. 1909 Chesnut street.
WAINWRIGHT & BROS., Marlborough and Beach streets.
E. W. GORGAS, Beach, above Marlborough street.
WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS, Beach, above Palmer street.
BIRELY, HILLMAN & STREAKER, Beach street.
GILLINGHAM & GARRITSON, Richmond street, near York.
CHARLES C. KNIGHT, No. 1910 Vine street.
CHARLES NEFF, M. D., No. 1901 Chesnut street.
NELSON GAVIT, No. 134 N. Broad street.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publishe by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
906 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.:
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 w3m6

FOURTH EDITION

FIRE IN DETROIT.

An Accident to a Fireman.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DETROIT, August 17.—The store No 110 Woodward avenue, occupied by Gage Brothers, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, was burned this morning. The loss on the stock is $15,000—partially insured.

John Miller, a fireman, fell from the fourth story window to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton quiet. Flour advancing. Sales of 10,000 bushels State, $7 50@11 87; Ohio, $8 50@12 75; Western, $7 50@12 25; Southern, $11@14 25; California, $12 50@14 50. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of 25,000 bushels amber Southern, $1 35. Corn dull and excited, advanced 1@2c.; sales of 124,000 bushels mixed Western, $1 12@1 13. Oats dull. Provisions quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $23 15@24 16. Whisky quiet.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day, James Morris, a printer, residing No. 193 State street, Chicago, Illinois, was charged with being implicated in breaking open and robbing some residences at Atlantic City on Thursday evening last. Detective George H. Smith arrested him upon suspicion. He was held for a further hearing.

James Cannon, a laborer, residing at Saratoga Springs, was charged with stealing a doubble-set of carriage harness and two linen horse covers and two green carriage covers, valued at $200, belonging to Mr. Leibord, residing in Germantown. All the property but the latter was recovered. William Stenacher bought the harness and horse covers of the defendant, giving him for the former, $35, and $4 for the latter. Cannon was held in $1,000 bail to appear at Court.

PhHada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s..cp.....103
$1300 City 6s, New.....101½
$200 do. New.....101⅛
$1000 do...Old..... 97⅜
$10000 Susq Bds..... 61
$500 W & Frank 7s..... 79¾
100 sh Phil & R....b30. 29
1 sh Morris C Pf.....110¾
27 do.....b5..110¾
38 sh Penna R.....b10. 53¾
100 sh Girard Col R.... 27
200 sh Big Mount...b5. 3¾
100 sh Sch Nv Pf..b60. 29

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 1041 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 19th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Story street, from Thirty-ninth street, eastward about — feet, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of 3 feet 6 inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in an act of Assembly approved May 8, 1856.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
8 15 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 19th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Nineteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to the north line of Green street, to be built of brick, circular

NUMBER CXXXIII.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August.

Monday, 12.—Dunbar, formerly of the Treasury Department, starts a newspaper and gets up a bran new sensation about some millions of dollars being missed from the Treasury Department since he left it. A very damp rain.

Tuesday, 13.—Ex-Secretary Stanton comes to town, and is entertained by the Union Leaguers. He makes a speech, and tells them of all that was in his portfolio when he gave it to Grant. He has an idea that some of the *views* will be taken out. Wet and showery.

Wednesday, 14.—Some new teeth inserted into the Lion Tamer of Forepaugh's Circus by a first-class African Lion. The teeth were, however, afterwards taken out, and the "tamer" is now doing well and is tamer than ever. Rain falls, accompanied with much wet.

Thursday, 15.—Birthday of Napoleon I, Walter Scott, and Clement C. Vallandigham. The day formerly has been noted by all Almanac makers for its inclemency, but is now noted for its "Clement C." The weather continues moist and watery.

Friday, 16.—Grand tournament at Paris (Ky.) by the chivalry, in which they shivered the tin heads of their spears, and cracked the block heads of those out of their spheres. More rain, accompanied with falling weather.

Saturday, 17.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor's house in the country turned into a watering-place. He is waiting for his landlady to raise his board to five dollars a day, to complete the illusion.

FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 15.

Dear Series Editor:—You might suppose from the amount of rain, rain, rain everywhere, that it would be rather superfluous travel to go in search of a watering place, when you can hardly find a place at home that is not watered to a permanent puddle. However, for the sake of the family credit, I went myself last week to Atlantic City, on the Jersey coast, leaving word at home to have the blinds done up in brown holland (as a kind of a blind to the neighbors), the door-bell to be unwired, and to use the back entrance during my absence.

I took passage on a ferry-boat from Vine street wharf, along with a few charcoal wagons, mules and other passengers, for the depot or starting place of the trains on the Jersey side of the river. Crossing the Delaware in a ferry-boat is very similar to crossing the Hudson or East river in the same, with this exception—you get aground oftener in the middle of your passage. In my case we struck what is called "the bar," which many a one has struck before, and by so doing been completely *wrecked*, and of course stuck there until a spare boat, whose pilot is used to such sights, backed up to us and had all the two-footed stock on our boat transshipped to his, and, with no other accident, landed us safely at the starting place of the cars for Atlantic City.

What shall I say of a ride through Jersey on a railroad route of worm fences, as they are called, wiggling past you?

I forgot to state that as soon as I was seated in the cars we had a shower, which continued during my whole visit, and it was the opinion when I left, by the natives of Atlantic, that it would in all probability turn into a settled rain. Before arriving at the coast we passed what are familiarly known and set down in the Guide Books—those wonders of nature, the

"JERSEY FLATS,"

and which, some fellow-passengers told me, gave that "oyster smell" to this region. They put on their greenness in the early season, but by the time strangers begin to come down, they are quite ripe, and though having a fresh and green look, they will be found to be well matured, and if the extraction of a dollar or more from a tourist is the task, he (the flat) will generally be found equal to the emergency.

On other sides we see fields of bushes, dotted around with lumps of red, yellow, or blue calico, and wonder if we are deceived, and if they are not clumps of exotic foliage, wasting their sweetness on the desert air; but suddenly, as the whistle blows, the rounded clumps all straighten up like a well-made Christmas piece at the theatres, and they all have bonnets. Why, they are Jersey women, picking huckleberries! All of these numberless acres of bushes are not without use; they give employment to the wives and daughters of these men we see hanging around the taverns at the stations. Without this employment, they might be as lazy as the men and boys; in such a case, no one could estimate the misfortune to this delightfully barren county. Passing several

TOWNS ON THE ROUTE,

which we did without seeing them, as they were in all cases hid by the umbrellas of the people on the stations, we arrive within sound of the surf. To be sure, the rain has been pattering against our car windows all the way, pouring in the roof, and splashing under the doors, and I am convinced, without any other sound, that we are at the *height of the watering place season*, and a bath in bathing robes, or any other dress, is not among the most unlikely things that await us outside our comfortable cars. We come near. Our locomotive very obligingly drives up along the land front of the hotels for the whole length of the city, with a forethought of arrangement worthy of all praise.

The whole place turned out *en masse* to welcome us, and would have done so only it was raining. They crowded the piazzas; the waiters and clerks, regardless of their patent leathers and paper collars, actually came out to the car platform. The bands play, the dogs bark, the locomotive screams. We are all in the hotels. The train moves off, and the landlord having our trunks, and feeling sure of his game, the band draws in its baits in the shape of a set of exceedingly lively airs, and everything settles down again to the hum of old ocean, which is the only thing about the place that isn't a *hum*, and our life at a watering place begins.

It is worth a trip here to see how thoroughly happy human beings can be under favorable circumstances. Everybody is comfortable, and pleased with himself and all the world. If I were to tell them their city houses were burned down, I doubt their being much disturbed, for they have all learned to feel a sovereign contempt for cities, and work, and money-making generally. Their definition of life now is, "A long holiday and plenty of fun."

A VIEW OF ATLANTIC CITY.

Well, as I said before, our hotel is the best; and the band is the finest; and the guests who crowd around the train when it stops are the best-looking and the jolliest. Among the waiters every one remarks a fine-looking mulatto, strong as Hercules, and with a face as full of good-humor and happiness as that of the Happy Man who had no shirt, famed in classic history. That is Hardicanute; and if you don't know who Hardicanute is, you have never been to Atlantic City, for he is an institution of the place; and, be it known to you, he is the bather at our hotel. So cordial and gracious was his welcome to me that I feared that my fame had preceded me, and that the distinguished Deborah Dunn was expected. But since then I have seen him welcome scores of others just as cordially, and have come to the conclusion that Hardicanute's smiles are generously bestowed.

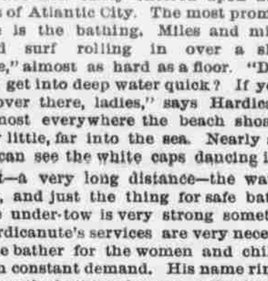
We have now fairly entered upon all the delights of Atlantic City. The most prominent of these is the bathing. Miles and miles of splendid surf rolling in over a sloping "shingle," almost as hard as a floor. "Do you want to get into deep water quick? If you do, bathe over there, ladies," says Hardicanute. But almost everywhere the beach shoals off little by little, far into the sea. Nearly as far as you can see the white caps dancing in the sunlight—a very long distance—the water is shallow, and just the thing for safe bathing. But the under-tow is very strong sometimes, and Hardicanute's services are very necessary. He is the bather for the women and children, and is in constant demand. His name rings on all sides at the bathing houses. "Hardicanute, come here just a little minute." "Hardicanute, where is my bathing-dress?" "Hardicanute, is the water cold to-day? Any danger, Hardicanute? Will you take good care of us, Hardicanute?"

And Hardicanute answers smilingly to all:—"Yes, ladies, at your service in a minute." "Here it is, ma'am." "Water very fine to-day, ladies." "I can take care of you all." "Miss, you *must* go in to-day—not wholesome to break your regular bathing." "Where are my little ones?"

And off he strides over the beach with his arms full of babies. And children in baggy flannels, and women in their magnificent toilettes, *a la Bloomer*, and slouched straw hats, flock after him, until all go plunging and shrieking into the sea. Now he "swims" one of us; now two; now he forms us into a "dipping circle," "hands half round;" now he carries off a screaming child to "duck;" then back again for another swimmer, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

This, Hardicanute does hours every day, and he has been doing it for years. But he is an amphibious biped, and does not mind it. Like his illustrious namesake, he has no fear of the mighty ocean, and, no doubt, there is lurking in his secret heart a belief that the waves are subject to his control.

On the morrow, which came punctually as everywhere else, we ate, we bathed, we slept, and we ate again, but we must have change. This is got here by yachting. A company of us, as the rain which had been falling all the morning had abated, were formed of ladies and gentlemen, and sauntered down to the yacht stable, and got the sailor-man (who, one of our party said, was a son of Neptune, but who was really old enough to be his father) to drive us out in his boat on the heaving sea. As I am



FOND OF THE WATER,

I anticipated the happiest of times. We had made but a few "tacks," I think the man of salt called them, certainly not a paper of them, when the rain came down in torrents. The sail came down, and us ladies went down under the sail; but as the rain took all the wind out of the atmosphere, supplying its place with water, we (what the captain called) "hove to." Then for an hour and a half, with no means of moving a foot in any direction, we took the full contents of the clouds upon us unsheltered, satisfied as a "watering-place" ours had no equal.

We did get to shore, however, and us ladies in a condition which one of the bathers coming out of the surf would call herself dry in comparison.

We have a weekly hop at our hotel, but they are so much like all other things of the same kind that really it is not worth writing about. The same round dances, and everlasting Lancers; the same nonsensical compliments that men have been saying to women in the same identical words for the last twenty-five years; the same laces and jewels and fans we saw last winter at the opera; ugly waterfalls and handsome dresses; flying feet and skirts in the middle of the room; flirtations in the corners; then broken hearts, torn muslins, and soiled gloves; good-byes; lights extinguished; darkness and stillness. That is the way we hop, and the end of it all.

But I cannot close my letter without telling you what a delightful place our "Office" is. A city hotel office I never saw. It is some mysterious place, sacred to men's idols, and which women are not allowed to enter. But our office is what my brother Rob. calls "jolly." Into it we ladies go when we please, and stay as long as we like, and we like to go pretty often, and stay a good while. We go to the soda-fountain, and "take a drink;" we peep into the register to see who were the last arrivals; we go to the news counter and take possession of the papers; we torment the clerk with the most irrelevant questions; we put ourselves in everybody's way, and, in a word, make ourselves generally agreeable and interesting, as is our wont, and enjoy ourselves thoroughly in so doing.

I am told that the season is late, and that the hotels have been nearly empty. They cannot complain now, and, from present indications, will soon be overflowing,

Yours, JULIA.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than ever, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

8 16 fmwts30

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
8 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES

HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $209·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.

[SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

8 16 1] No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

---

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp **No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | **NO. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK**

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased **$600,000** of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 53 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
THREE MODERN DWELLINGS, CARPENTER SHOP, and BUILDING LOTS, HERMAN Street, Germantown.

On MONDAY, August 26, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story modern brick (rough-cast) Dwelling thereon erected, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 4, northeastwardly from Main street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northwestwardly 85 feet on the southwestwardly line thereof, and 84 feet 3¼ inches on the northeasterly line thereof, with the privilege of a three-feet wide alley leading into an eleven-feet wide cartway leading into Herman street. Dwelling was erected in the most substantial manner; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, sitting-room, four chambers, heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, gas, etc., and is in perfect order.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with improvements similar to No. 1, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 6, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northwestwardly 84 feet 3¼ inches on the northwesterly line thereof, and 83 feet 6½ inches on the northeasterly line thereof, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same.

III.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with improvements similar to No. 1, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 8, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 83 feet 6½ inches on the northwesterly line thereof and 82 feet 10 inches on the northeasterly line thereof, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same.

IV.

All that lot or piece of ground, with the two-story frame carpenter shop thereon erected, situate in the rear of Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street, containing in breadth southwestwardly and northeastwardly 45 feet, and in depth northwestwardly and southeastwardly 37 feet, with the privilege of an eleven-feet wide cartway leading into Herman street.

V.

All those three certain lots or pieces of ground, situate on the northwestwardly side of Herman street, Nos. 12, 14, and 16, each containing in front or breadth on Herman street 16 feet, and in length or depth about 91 feet, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

VI.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the rear of Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street, containing in breadth 48 feet, and in length or depth 36 feet, with the privilege of an eleven feet wide cartway, leading into Herman street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
8 10 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, STABLE and COACH HOUSE, and LOT, 22 by 240 feet, No. 1316 SPRUCE Street.

On MONDAY, August 26, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story brick residence (brown-stone front), stable and carriage-house, and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Spruce street, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-eight feet eastward from the east side of Sixteenth street, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Spruce street 22 feet, and in length or depth of that width southward between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street, 240 feet to a 20 feet wide street or court laid out by Stevenson M Leaming parallel with the said Spruce street, to extend eastward from the said sixteenth street 220 feet and to remain open for public use forever.

Residence was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, expressly for the occupancy of the late owner, has large saloon parlor, large library, first room, and two kitchens on the first floor, two chambers, bath and water-closet, large dining-room with butler's pantry, and library with verandah back on the second floor, five chambers, bath and water closet on the third floor, and three chambers on the fourth, two heaters, two ranges, back stairway to third floor, speaking tubes, marble mantels through out, stationary wash-basins to the third floor, etc. etc and is in perfect order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
8 10 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street

[*Continued from the Third Page.*]

But he only went on a sacree-ree-ree-in, and pushes me away, and jest then Brown he come up, and says, "Whatever are you at?"

"Why," I says, "a-tryin' to get my property out of this 'ere place."

He says, "What property?" and when I told 'im, if he didn't say as he was glad as I'd lost it, as I should be sure to come to grief with it some day, and wouldn't let me 'ave it out with that surjon-de-will; and little did I think as 'is words would prove true about that camp-stool, as I got back the next day and 'eard say as the reason as they'd shut that place up was as some of them crowned 'ead was in there, but whyever they calls 'em crowned 'eads I can't think, as ain't got no more crowns to their 'eads than I 'ave, for I see that 'ere King of the Belgiums a-walkin' about with 'is good lady, and no more dressed than nobody else, as in my opinion they did ought to be, for I'm sure to see the photygrafts of royal families, as you see all about the place, they ain't no more like kings and queens than Mr. and Mrs. Wileman, as was photygraffed with all the children, and as plain a lot as you'd set eyes on in a day's walk, as is what I calls stuck up rubbish, bein' done like that.

But as to that camp stool, it was as near my death as tho' it 'ad been a field of battle itself, as is what it's called arter, for I took it into the Exhibishun, and was a settin' there oppersite to a lovely picter as I wanted for to 'ave a good look at, and in course thro' not havin' my eyes at the back of my 'ead, as I told 'em, couldn't see one of them fotiles roolong, as they calls them bath-chairs as parties is wheeled all over the place in as ain't got no use in their limbs. Well, the party as were in this one as run agin me 'ad got a double oprer-glass a-lookin' at the picters, and the party as were a-rolin' 'im he was a-lookin' too, and if that fotile didn't ketch the back leg of my camp-stool with its 'ind wheel and send me right over, and in fallin' I give the party in the fotile sich a back-'ander with my umbreller as in course I 'adn't no control on, and give me a additional shove back agin and fell with my basket under me, and a mercy as the bottle of wine in it didn't cut me to death in breakin', as were none of your winegary wine but a nice bottle of bone as they calls it, thro' bein' a dry wine no doubt, as run all over the place, and parties thought I was a-bleedin to death, and if they didn't take and carry me off a-'ollerin' for 'elp to what they calls the succours for the blessed as is the medical departments, and then quite short with me for not bein' injured, as no doubt was a-longin' for to operate as is their ways, and I lost the campstool, as were p'raps as well, and it might 'ave led to wuss thro' never bein' quite up to my weight; and of all the stains as ever you see in my green musling as'll never come out without a-fetchin' out the color as well.

I'm sure the 'air-breath escapes as I've 'ad is wonderful, and as nigh burnt to death thro' a-fallin' back'ards on to where they was a-layin' down that asfelt, for I was a-walkin' only a-thinkin' what a filthy smell it made as did ought in course to 'ave been all done afore the public was admitted, and not to be a-doin' it with crowds about, and only a bit of string for to warn you off. Well, jest as I was close to it, if them beasts on the camels didn't come by, and took it into their 'eads to turn tail, as made parties all press back, and bein' next that bit of string as they'd only drawed across the path, I was nat'ral pressed agin it as give way with my weight, and down I sets on the 'ot asfelt, not as it were bilin', as must 'ave been my instant death, but that 'ot as to make it unpleasant, not to say painful, and stuck to it like wax.

Screams is nothink to what I uttered, a-thinkin' as it would burn thro' and thro', and it's a mercy as I 'adn't got on my thin musling thro' the day bein chilly and a-blowin' up for rain; but, bless you, that back breadth of my coburg is downright ruined, and I'm glad as I 'adn't my black welwet cape as nothink wouldn't never 'ave taken that pitchey stuff out on.

We wasn't far off from the Exhibishun, in fact a pleasant walk without the sun was too 'ot, and then a downright biler.

So them young Walkers as 'ad come over only the night afore asked me if I'd go to the Exhibishun the next morning along with them and two or three more as they were a-goin' to walk, and I'd said as I were agreeable, so off we started, and a werry nice walk we 'ad till you gets to the end where there certingly is a fine wiew of Paris, but they've been and laid the stones down as cripples you in crossin' the road to a flight of the werry widest steps as ever I see as leads down to the Exhibishun, as is a reg'lar eyesore for to look at for hugliness, and a gasometer all over.

When we got to the top of them steps, if them young chaps didn't say as the best way to get down them steps would be to run down 'em, and I says as I thought so too. If they didn't say, "Come on," and one a one side and the other the other, ketched 'old of me under the harms and run me down, in spite of my 'ollerin'; and then, when we'd got to the bottom, and werry nigh run slap into a 'buss, as were a-passin', if they didn't stand me out as I'd asked 'em for to take me down; as certingly I did say in joke as I wished some one would carry me, but never thought to come down with a run like that, and the kicks as I got from them two chaps was hagony.

But 'ere I am, safe and sound, arter all, and this I will say, as any one as wants to see the Exhibishun 'ad better do as I did, all except a-takin' of a ice in the Pally Royal when over-'eated arter dinner, and thought as I should have died arter it; but I will say as they've always got brandy 'andy and at 'and, as is a fine medicine, and thousands owes their lives to; so I never goes without it, if ever so little, and wouldn't was it ever so. And as to your wishin' to know what I thinks on it, Mr. Scratchley, them's my wiews, tho' Brown is that aggrawatin' as he'll contradict every word as I says, and yet don't remember nothink 'isself, as I says, whatever is the use of goin' about with your eyes in your breeches pockets like that, as I wouldn't, if I wore 'em, for it's my pride for to notice everythink and everybody, and there's a many things as I'd 'ave altered in that Exhibishun, yet in course there ain't nothink perfect in this world, and we must take what we gets and be thankful, as is my opinions, and never ashamed to own to 'em nowheres, tho' not thankful, I must own, for that feller a-fillin' of my shoe with water, as certingly were baggy at the side thro' bein' a easy fit, and 'im a-waterin' the place all over to lay the dust, nor yet for many things as 'appened to me, but we must take the rough with the smooth, as the lady said aboard the steamer as pitched 'ead foremost down them cabin stairs jest as I were a-comin' up with a 'eavy lurch, as they calls it; but don't think as she'd 'ave took it that cool if she'd been where I was, and werry nigh smashed the steward's boy, tho' I never will believe as it was me as battered that Britanier metal teapot like that, as 'ad the spout all awry, like Miss Tredwell's nose, as she said were owin' to 'er being laid down in infancy in a easy chair for a instant, and a aunt of 'er ma's come in sudden and set down on 'er unawars, and bein' a lusty figger, disfiggered 'er for life, tho' in my opinion born so is the truth; not as it makes no difference, for nothink won't alter it now, tho' she did say as a medical man 'ad offered for to cut 'er a new one out of 'er fore'ead, as I says to 'er must be rubbish, for there ain't no solid flesh there to work upon, tho' it certingly is wonderful what they can do, not as I likes bein' 'acked and cut about myself; but certingly did know Matilda Sloman as 'ad one leg shorter than the other, as they cut 'em both down to one size in a jiffey, not as ever she could walk without a shuffle, as is better any'ow than a downright cripple.

So that's all as I knows about it, and any time should be 'appy to let you know anythink, thro' bein' one as keeps things to yourself, and not go a-blabbin' about everywhere, as what I likes is everythink done on the quiet, as is the way with them French. They do say as there's things under that Exhibishun as nobody don't suspect nothink about, not as I believe much of that, for I've 'eard say as when the floors was took up of the Great Exhibishun at London there wasn't nothink found of no great value, and must 'ave been a sell for the party as 'ad give money for all as was to be found there, as I'm sure I must 'ave lost my brooch down, tho' not of no value, tho' one doesn't like to lose nothink, no more I didn't in Paris, only some soos as I dropped, as I only 'opes some one found as is wuss off than myself.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON. A Poem, by William Morris. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1867. Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

Mr. Morris, after giving to the public a number of tales in verse, founded chiefly on the mythological legends of Ancient Greece, has at last ventured boldly into the broad field of epic poetry, by the publication of his "Life and Death of Jason." The book has been well received and heartily commended by such fastidious English critics as the *Athenæum* and the *London Review;* while Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne has lauded Mr. Morris' achievement so highly in the *Fortnightly Review*, that we fear he has somewhat damaged the reputation of the author whose cause he has espoused by the very fulsomeness of his praise. "In all the noble roll of our poets," says the enthusiastic author of "Laus Veneris," "there has been since Chaucer no second teller of tales, no second rhapsode comparable to the first, till the advent of this one. For dramatic invention and vivid realism of the impossible, which turns to fair and sensible truth the wildest dreams of legend, there has been no poet for centuries comparable." The language of the *London Review* is more moderate and, we think, more just. It says:—"We have to repeat that this is a poem remarkable for originality, freshness, and vividness of description, and beauty and force of narration." It is quite possible for a poem to possess all these desirable qualities, and yet not to approach the quaint drollery and charming diction of "The Canterbury Tales." In the "Life and Death of Jason," however, we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Morris displays the most perfect acquaintance with the manners, customs, and legends of the ancient Greeks. In the attempt to seize the spirit and language of the times in which his scenes are laid he has likewise met with praiseworthy success, although he has somewhat overdone the matter, as in the following passage, taken at random from the volume:—

"But being now silent, at the last he saw
A stir among those folk, who 'gan to draw
Apart to right and left, leaving a man
Alone amidst them, unarmed, with a wan
And withered face, and black beard mixed with grey
That swept his girdle."

Mr. Morris' peculiarities of style will be seen in the following account of the sailing of the Argo, with which the Fourth Book of his poem opens:—

"But through the town few eyes were sealed by sleep
When the sun rose; yea, and the upland sheep
Must guard themselves for that one morn a least
Against the wolf; and wary doves may feast
Unscared that morning on the ripening corn.
Nor did the whetstone touch the scythe that morn;
And all unheeded did the mackerel shoal
Make green the blue waves, or the porpoise roll
Through changing hills and valleys of the sea.

"For 'twixt the thronging people solemnly
The heroes went afoot along the way
That led unto the haven of the bay.
And as they went the roses rained on them
From windows glorious with the well-wrought hem
Of many a purple cloth; and all their spears
Were twined with flowers that the fair earth bears,
And round their ladies' tokens were there set
About their helmets, flowery wreaths, still wet
With beaded dew of the scarce-vanished night.

"So as they passed, the young men at the sight
Shouted for joy, and their hearts swelled with pride;
But scarce the elders could behold dry-eyed
The glorious show, remembering well the days
When they were able too to win them praise,
And in their hearts was hope of days to come.
Nor could the heroes leave their fathers' home
Unwept of damsels, who henceforth must hold
The empty air unto their bosoms cold,
And make their sweet complaining to the night
That heeded not soft eyes and bosoms white,
And many such an one was there that morn,
Who, with lips parted and grey eyes forlorn,
Stood by the window and forgot to cast
Her gathered flowers as the heroes passed,
But held them still within her garment's hem,
Though many a winged wish she sent to them.
But on they went, and as the way they trod,
His swelling heart nigh made each man a god;
While clashed their armor to the minstrelsy
That went before them to the doubtful sea.

"And now, the streets being passed, they reached the bay,
Where by the well-built quay long Argo lay.
Glorious with gold, and shining in the sun.
Then first they shouted, and each man begun
Against his shield to try his brazen spear;
And as along the quays they drew a-near,
Faster they strode and faster, till a cry
Again burst from them, and right eagerly
Into swift running did they break at last,
Till as the wind-swept quay being overpast,
They pressed across the gangway, and filled up
The hollow ship as wine a golden cup."

Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have just presented to the American public an elegant reprint of the poem, which will doubtless meet with a large sale, as it is one of the few works of its character and pretensions which even approaches mediocrity. The same firm have also in preparation a volume of Mr. Morris' shorter poems, entitled "The Earthly Paradise," in which he has wrought out in attractive style the story of Theseus, Cupid and Psyche, Orpheus, Pygmalion, Atalanta, Bellerophon, Dorothea, and other charming legends of a departed civilization.

MENTAL AND SOCIAL CULTURE.—A Text-book for Schools and Academies. By Lafayette C. Loomis, A. M., M. D., President of the Wheeling Female College. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 1867. Philadelphia Agents: Eldridge & Brother, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street.

In the composition of this little volume Dr. Loomis confesses to have drawn largely from Dr. Watts' treatise on "The Improvement of the Mind" and Lord Chesterfield's "Letters to His Son." Extracts and maxims from these ever popular works, as well as from other standard authors, have been arranged by the compiler within a convenient compass, while a great portion of the volume is of his own authorship. The book is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

— Notwithstanding the general advance in the cost of everything, we now and then come upon something which savors, in the matter of price, of the days before the war. Mr. Duffield Ashmead, of No. 724 Chesnut street, has greeted us with an armful of standard works, which would bring almost the sum demanded for them if they were sold to the waste-paper man. Prominent among them is an English edition of Shakespeare, with the whole of his plays, poems, and life complete, and thirty-seven illustrations into the bargain. The volume is of the crown octavo size, contains 1007 double-column pages in clear and distinct type, is published in London, by J. Dicks, and is there sold at the marvellously low price of one shilling. The volume can be had from Mr. Ashmead for fifty cents, and all who are as yet without a copy of the works of "sweet Will Shakspeare," can now fill up the vacancy in their shelves without creating a material vacancy in their pocket. Dicks' edition of the works of Lord Byron, with life and portrait and sixteen original illustrations, contains 457 pages, in style corresponding with the above. It is sold in London for sevenpence, and in this city for thirty-five cents.

—Accompanying these volumes from Mr. Ashmead are several numbers of a series edition of the Waverly Novels, now in course of publication by Messrs. Adam & Charles Black, of Edinburgh, Scotland. In typographical appearance they are extremely neat, although they are sold here at the low price of twenty-five cents each. The series will consist of twenty-five volumes, ten of which are now ready and for sale in this city. These ten are "Waverly," "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Rob Roy," "Old Mortality,", "The Black Dwarf," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," "Ivanhoe," and "The Monastery." One volume will be published every month until the series is complete.

—The "Globe" Edition of Bulwer's novels, which is to be completed in twenty-four monthly volumes, is now in course of publication by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city. The fourth volume, which has just been issued, contains "The Last of the Barons," the whole of which is embraced within a compass of 1024 pages. This series of Bulwer is sold at the low price of $1·50 per volume, and is gotten up in an elegant and attractive style.

—From Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of No. 715 Market street, we have received the sixth volume of the Globe Edition of Dickens' novels, now in course of publication by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York. This volume contains "Oliver Twist" and "Great Expectations," complete within its covers, in excellent typographical style.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of No. 306 Chesnut street, are now issuing in monthly volumes an entirely new edition of Dickens' novels, entitled "The People's Edition, Illustrated." The second volume of the series has just been received, and it we recognize the familiar faces of "Dombey and Son." This edition of Dickens is but one of the *twenty-four* regularly published by the Petersons, but is as desirable in every way as any of the others issued by their establishment.

—The American edition of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" is progressing rapidly in publication. In addition to the incontestable merits of the English edition, this great work is much improved by the revisions of Professor H. B. Hackett, D.D., and Ezra Abbot, M.A., the Assistant Librarian of Harvard University. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York, are the publishers, and the work is being issued by them in their usual elegant and elaborate style. It will be comprised in about thirty monthly numbers of 112 pages each. We have received the fifth part from Messrs. Smith, English & Co., of this city.

—The Harpers, of New York, are publishing a series of writing books, in ten numbers, for the use of schools and families, which is one of the best that has ever been given to the public. It combines symmetrical penmanship with drawing, provision for practice in the latter being made by outline figures of natural and artificial objects upon the margin. Horace Mann "believed that a child will learn both to draw and write sooner, and with more ease, than he will learn writing alone." The proper facilities for this combination of studies are now first offered to the public.

—From Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. we receive the two latest additions to "Harper's Library of Select Novels," consisting of Miss Annie Thomas' last work, "Called to Account," and "No Man's Friend," by Frederick William Robinson.

—Alexandre Dumas has again appealed to the public, and this time the title of his book is the portentous one of "Buried Alive." The Petersons, of this city, have republished this novel, and the admirers of the author of "Monte Cristo" and an indefinite number of "Guardsmen" need linger in suspense no longer.

—M. Victorien Sardou has lately finished a new play entitled *La Femme du Monde.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ACCIDENT AT A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The derrick erected at the school-house in course of erection at Eighteenth and Wood streets gave way yesterday, precipitating two men, who were hoisting on the scaffold, to the ground, and injuring them badly. One, named John Evans, residing in Carlton street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, had a leg broken. After being removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, it was found necessary to amputate the foot. The other, a negro named John Grimes, residing at Seventh and Shippen streets, was bruised about the body and legs. He was also taken to the hospital.

DARING ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon Troemner's scale manufactory, at No. 710 Market street, was entered by a man who requested the attendant to show him some tinware, which is also kept on hand. While engaged in waiting on the person in question, another man entered and asked to be shown some articles. While Mr. Troemner was engaged with the last named person the first robbed the drawer of $35 in notes, a watch and some silver.

GAVE WAY.—The bridge at Mantua partly gave way on Thursday during the heavy storm. An embankment at Woodbury caved in also, keeping the trains several hours behind their time.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—The demand for the stock now being sold by the Washington Library, for the raising of necessary funds for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, located in Burlington county, N. J. (not Beverly, as erroneously stated a day or two since), is increasing so rapidly that it has been determined, in order to accommodate those whose business pursuits engage them during the day, to have the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, remain open until 10 o'clock every evening. The stock is sold at the low sum of One Dollar per share, each share being accompanied by a handsome Steel Plate Engraving, which at retail could not be purchased for less than nearly twice the amount paid for the stock. Further than this, a present is guaranteed with each share of stock. The aggregate value of these presents is $300,000, one of them being worth the snug little fortune of $40,000, another $20,000, a third $18,000, one $10,000, one $5000, and two $2500 each. The others are valued as follows:—Two at $15,000 each, 1 at $10,000, 4 at $5000 each, 2 at $3000, 3 at $1000 each, 20 at $500 each, 10 at $300 each, 3 at $250 each, 20 at $225 each, 55 at $200 each, 50 at $175 each, 110 at $100 each, 20 at $75 each, and 10 at $50 each. The balance of the presents, amounting to $82,000, consists of various articles of use and value. Every stockholder not only receives his choice from the collection of engravings, eight in number, but is also guaranteed one of the presents named for each share of stock he may hold.

THE POISONS OF THE DAY.—The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practised in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known, and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians, and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines anti-bilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disinclination for Society, Mental Despondency, etc., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden, and agreeable remedy is the Plantation Bitters. They have probably cured and alleviated more cases the past five years than all other medicines combined. They are sold throughout the length and breadth of the land.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Goitre, are but few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class, Jayne's Alterative is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system. It, at the same time, sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cholera or griping of the bowels, Laudanum may lull the pain, but not destroy it—Morphine steep the senses in artificial sleep, without refreshing the invalid. Holloway's Pills not only procure the same results without the baneful effects, but so entirely extinguish the elements of the disease as to promote a speedy cure without danger of relapse. Sold by all druggists.

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, also looking-glasses of smaller size, handsomely ornamented with imperishable ornaments, at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

DELICACIES.—One of the special delicacies of modern times may be accounted Speer's Port Grape Wine, which combines with rare purity and nicety of flavor the good qualities of port and claret; it is neither insipid nor bitter, but hits the happy medium most to be desired in a constant beverage or in a drink for the sick. For invalids it is invaluable by virtue of its tonic qualities, and particularly its absolute freedom from all adulterations. Actual trial will show that Speer's Port Grape Wine has excellence of its own unrivalled by any other wine in the market.—*New Yorker.*

Our druggists have some direct from the vineyard.

GENERAL GRANT sits in the Secretary of War's office and puffs his cigar, while we sit in our editorial office and puff Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. The difference in the two puffs is, that the first ends in coming down with the smoke, and the latter with coming "down with the dust."

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue on Monday morning, August 19th, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
Grey Hairs Annihilated
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
Largest assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

LEES—WILKINS.—July 29, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. HARRY LEES, of this city, to Miss MATILDA F., daughter of Mr. Benjamin Wilkins, of Norristown.

SHIVERS—SKILLMAN.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. CHARLES SHIVERS, Jr., to Miss KATE SKILLMAN, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ANSON.—On the 15th instant, after a short and painful illness, HANNAH, wife of John Anson, aged 64 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Main street, Chesnut Hill, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Baptist Church, Chesnut Hill.

BONNER.—On the 15th instant, SARAH, wife of James Bonner, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son-in-law's, Titus Herst's, residence, 1626 Montrose street, between Carpenter and Christian, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BRANSON.—On the 15th instant, after a long and lingering illness, GEORGE W., son of Sarah and the late John Branson, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 914 Hutchinson street, above Poplar, on Monday, the 19th instant. To proceed to Quakertown. The cars will leave at 7½ o'clock in the morning. Funeral services at the house on Sunday evening at 9 o'clock.

CARELS.—On the evening of the 14th instant, GEORGE CARELS, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., and Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1727 Olive street, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

CONRAD.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, SARAH C. wife of Peter Conrad, deceased, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 1224 Brown street on Monday morning, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

DEDIER.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN DEDIER, eldest daughter of the late Eleazar and Elizabeth Fenton, formerly of Montgomery county.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lily of the Valley Grove, No. 5, I. O. of Female Druids, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 2208 Jefferson street, on Monday morning, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock precisely. Funeral to proceed to the Milestown M. E. Church.

GEISSEL.—On the 10th instant, CATHARINE GEISSEL, wife of Conrad Geissel, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 906 York street below Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Postponed on account of bad weather.

GREENWELL.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, RICHARD GREENWELL, in the 51st year of his age, at Seaford, Del.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Greenwell, No. 373 Lehigh avenue, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday next. Interment at Oxford Church.

HEISKELL.—On the night of the 16th instant, WILLIAM B. HEISKELL, in the 59th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HINES.—On the 12th instant, JOHN B. HINES, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Union League and the different Orders that he was a member of; also the Second and Third Streets employes and the different railroad employes, are particularly requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2418 Frankford road, without further notice. To proceed to the Franklin Cemetery.

HUHN.—In West Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, August 15, 1867, ADELE, infant daughter of Samuel P. and Emma N. Huhn, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Forty-third street, sixth house above Haverford, on Monday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock.

LEHMAN.—On the 14th instant, HANNAH K. LEHMAN, in her 76th year.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4804 Main street, Germantown, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MASSEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH MASSEY, widow of the late Captain Thomas Massey, in the 84th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SMITH.—On the 15th instant, MAGGIE C. SMITH, daughter of Ann and the late Thomas Smith, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 3 Barbary place (off Vaughn street, south of Walnut and west of Fifteenth), on Monday morning, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock.

TEAL.—On the 15th instant, Miss SALLIE TEAL, daughter of the late Harvey and Agnes Teal, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Freytag Groves, No. 39 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

PATENT STAIR ROD EYES ARE ESPECially adapted to those stairways which; being closed at the side, will not permit a stair rod to be slipped over the ordinary buttons or eyes. For sale, with Rods and Eyes of the usual kind, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SCALDING HOT SUDS ARE AGITATED into and through the texture of your clothing in using Danner's Patent Washing Machine. This removes most of the dirt without the necessity of rubbing. They are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

AN EXPANSIVE BRACE BIT ENABLES you to bore a variety of sizes of holes with one bit and with the Clutch Brace you can use any bit without the necessity of notching or fitting it. A variety of other kinds also for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9p

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE In the Door. [8 11 tnths5p

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
8 12 1* No. 102 Walnut street.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
11 7 6p Below Third and Walnut and Dock. No. 230 PEAR Street,

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 12	MOON RISES	8 06
SUN SETS	6 58	HIGH WATER	2 45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 17
Cleopatra	New York	Antwerp	Aug. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 17
Celia	New York	London	Aug. 17
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque H. P. Lord, Libby, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr M. C. Mosely, Urann, Boston, do.
Schr D. Pearson, Pearson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Leoness, Hunt, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Neal, Norwalk, Hammett & Neill.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Swed. brig Huida, Barstrom, from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig G. Burnham, McLellan, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to order.
Br. br

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Majesty's Health Failing, and Necessity of Quiet and Seclusion.

From the London Lancet, August 1.

When, a fortnight since, we stated that we had good grounds for making public the reasons which prevented her Majesty from appearing at evening crowded assemblies, the statement was accepted by the vast majority of the press and the public as neither exaggerated nor incorrect. There have, however, been some exceptions to this rule.

These would be scarcely worthy of notice had not the writers assumed that they were more or less authorized to impugn the accuracy of the paragraph. Upon a subject of so much delicacy we spoke with what we believe to have been a becoming and justifiable reserve. Our report was in no respect sensational or overstated. It was a plain narration of facts, which, in justice to her Majesty and to the source from which we obtained it, we felt bound to make public. The appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours.

The inner life of the Court is necessarily known to but few; even those in immediate attendance upon the Queen are not always in a position to arrive at a correct knowledge of her Majesty's real condition. The privacy of the Sovereign should be as much respected as that of the humblest of her subjects. There are occasions, however, on which that privacy may be held too sacred. This is more especially the case when erroneous reports have gained general credence. Then it is right to be known that her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfil all those duties which appertain to her dignity or her hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them by bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

Entries for the Queen's Cup.

Cowes, August 2.—The Queen's Cup will be sailed for by schooners belonging to the squadron Tuesday, the 6th inst. The following vessels are entered:—Kingeria, 161 tons, J. Muhleland, Esq.; Nyanza, 214 tons, the Earl of Wilton; the Commodore of the Club; the Helena, 283 tons, the Marquis of Conyngham; and Aline, C. Thellusson, Esq. This will be an exciting race, and a full description of it shall be sent you.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

The Communication with India—An Anglo-Indian Company in Opposition to the Russo-German Route—Deep Sea Cables Against Overhead Land Lines.

From the London Times, August 1.

Some time ago a short sketch was published of the project of the Anglo-Indian Company, formed for the purpose of improving the telegraphic communication between England and the East. It appears that another scheme, with a similar purpose, is being promoted by another association, which has its directors in London and Berlin.

The new Company propose to lay a cable between the English and Prussian coasts across the Channel, joining which would be an overhead line passing through Russia and Prussia to the Black Sea. Across the Black Sea a new deep sea cable, two hundred and eighty miles in length, would be laid between the Crimea and the Circassian coasts, which would ultimately join the existing lines through Persia and along the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee and Bombay. With regard to the cost of construction, the new scheme seems to possess an advantage over that projected by the promoters of the Anglo-Indian Company.

The line through Prussia and Russia would consist almost exclusively of overhead lines, whereas the lines to be constructed by the Anglo-Indian Company will consist of deep sea cables. With regard to cost of maintenance, however, the newer scheme does not show so favorably; for that of overhead lines through Russia, where ice collects on the wires, and breaks them down, would be very considerable. With regard to the probable ultimate employment of the lines, so far as through traffic between England and India is concerned, there appears no reason why both schemes should not be carried out, and the public are particularly interested in the establishment of both; for not only would the effect of competition stimulate both companies to offer the greatest possible convenience to the public, but it would also tend to keep rates considerably below what they would be likely to be under a monopoly. The value of the respective lines in a commercial point of view being, in times of peace, probably nearly equal, there can be no hesitation in saying that politically the Anglo-Indian Company has overwhelming advantages.

If a war with Russia occurred the telegraph through that country would be useless to us, while by means of the Anglo-Indian lines we could telegraph to every important station on the route from India to England. It is by all means to be desired, however, that both schemes should be carried out; for their establishment will conduce largely to the interests of peace, as well as facilitate the carrying on of the commerce of the world.

HAYTI.

The President's Message.

One of the first official acts of the new President of Hayti, recently elected under the new constitution, has been to present to the Constituent Assembly, still in session, an elaborate report of the present condition of the republic. The document throws considerable light on the state of affairs in Hayti, and indicates, at the same time, the policy of the present Government.

The President begins by announcing that peace and order prevail throughout the republic, with the exception of the commune of Valliere, and the parts adjacent thereto, where a horde of brigands have taken refuge, and are engaged in pillage, accompanied by acts of assassination. Several companies of soldiers have been sent against them, and a number of the National Guard have joined the army as an auxiliary force. It was hoped, therefore, that the bands of robbers and murderers would be speedily dispersed.

The finances of the country were found by the new Government in a most disturbed state, and the public treasury was all but empty. The most rigid economy would therefore be necessary in the administration of the affairs; and such economy the Government pledges itself to adhere to strictly. Owing to the present poverty of the treasury, no public works of utility can be at present undertaken.

Agriculture, which is described in the report as the grand source of Haytian prosperity, offers great hopes for the present year; and as a large number of soldiers will shortly be discharged from the army, and remitted to the cultivation of the soil, the future prospects of this important branch of national industry must be regarded as exceedingly hopeful. As facilities for the transport of produce are of the first necessity, the Government will give immediate attention to the construction and repairs of the public roads—a matter hitherto shamefully neglected. The agricultural population, which the report speaks of as an "interesting population," will engage the solicitude of the Government, of which, the President says, "there are worthy."

The army is to be reorganized with a view to economy in expenditure and better discipline. The number of soldiers will be greatly reduced. The reorganization cannot be immediately effected, but steps have been already taken to carry it out with intelligence and judgment.

The administration of justice has engaged the anxious attention of the Government. Reforms in this branch of the public service are urgently required; but they must be attempted, the report says, with extreme prudence. Of late years appointments have been made in numerous instances to the magistracy, of men utterly unqualified for the proper discharge of its important functions. The most active efforts of the Government will be directed towards removing the discredit which such a state of things casts on the tribunals of the country. A change in the personnel of the higher courts is also demanded in order to ensure greater respectability and efficiency. Scrupulous care will be taken in the choice of candidates for the Bench.

Religious affairs, under the wise administration of the Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, are assuming a more cheering aspect. All the parishes of Hayti are not provided with pastors, but the want will be supplied on the return of the archbishop from his visit to Rome, as he will bring a number of priests with him. The infant school and the girls' school, established at Port-au-Prince since the Concordat with Rome was concluded, are in a flourishing state, and have exceeded the hopes of their founders. In time other towns of the republic will have similar institutions. The girls' schools are conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and great hopes are entertained of the good these establishments will effect in the work of regenerating Haytian society, by training up young females to become virtuous wives and good mothers.

With regard to education in general, the provisional Secretary of State for Public Instruction has addressed a circular to the local authorities, calling for such information as will assist the Government in its measures for the establishment, with as little delay as possible, of free schools both in the towns and the rural districts, and for the improvement of existing educational institutions.

The Government had called upon the commandants of the several districts throughout the country to prepare and forward a list of all public officers in their districts, and a report setting forth the improvements required in the administration of affairs. Incapable and untrustworthy officials are to be at once removed, and their places filled by men of acknowledged ability and patriotism.

The President closes by expressing the hope that the citizens of Hayti, profiting by the lessons of the past, and not suffering themselves to be carried away by the illusions of the moment, will address themselves steadily and with perseverance to the work of regenerating their country.

Base Ball at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 16.—A great crowd assembled at Cedar Hill to-day, to witness a maiden base ball game of twenty-six of our heaviest merchants, physically and financially, composing a Hercules Club. Their wind gave out after two and a half hours' play, on the sixth inning. The second nine won the match, scoring 38 against 8. General Humphrey Marshall, the ex-Rebel, who weighs two hundred pounds, acted as umpire.

A "Distinguished Stranger."

The sun!

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated schoolroom.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10sw15t

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., 8 6 tuths6w President.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1615 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college. A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2. W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President. 8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

LOST.

LOST IN FRANKFORD, ON FRIDAY EVENing, 16th, a pocket book containing two checks of N. & S. Hilles, for $125 each, payable to George Burns and John Eberle, at the Second National Bank, Philadelphia. Payment of said notes has been stopped. 1t* GEORGE BURNS.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN GOING from Thirteenth and Spring Garden to Eighth and Vine streets, A GOLD FOB CHAIN. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the above to this Office. 8 17 2t

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 ws12t*

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRAble Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, 8 6 1m* Germantown

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons. Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER, No. 242 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y. Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuths1mosp

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS

OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN, VICHY, SEIDLITZ, SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH. Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 wasm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 26 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smwfsp Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A NAVY YARD OFFICER.

A Pretty Waiter Girl in the Business.

LETTER FROM GEN. POPE.

His Opinion of Pardoned Rebels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Colonel Witherow, of the Commodore's office at the Navy Yard, attempted to commit suicide at the Howard House last night, by taking laudanaum, in consequence of having been jilted by a pretty waiter girl at the Metropolitan Hall Concert Saloon.

General Grant this morning received a letter from General Pope, enclosing a speech made at Atlanta, Georgia, by B. H. Hill, of Georgia, late Senator in the Rebel Congress, Hill, only a few weeks since, was pardoned by the President, and, in common with almost every pardoned Rebel, this is the use he makes of the clemency of the Government.

General Pope says it can be readily seen, from the speech itself, the character of the man, who is the representative of a large class, and the hopelessness of any satisfactory reconstruction of the Southern States while such men retain influence. General Pope says it would not be difficult to find in the violent speeches of such men abundant cause for silencing them, but reconstruction accomplished in that manner would be no index of the public sentiment, and might, and probably would, result, after a year or two, in a relapse of the people into the same condition of bondage to these leaders, which would lead necessarily to a reproduction of the same condition of things which demanded the passage of the Reconstruction acts. It is better that the battle should be fought out now, and openly. In consequence of the disfranchisement of the leading Rebels, the people are relieved from the incubus of the old political leaders, and forced to think for themselves. These disfranchised persons include generally the whole army of those who now hold or have hitherto held office. With few exceptions, all these persons were active Rebels, and are bitterly opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress: opposed, in fact, to any reconstruction whatever except such as would leave them in precisely the same political condition as if there had been no rebellion and no war. Even such a reconstruction as this they would only accept as a necessity of the situation, with the purpose to renew in Congress, and perpetuate among themselves as nearly as possible, the same conditions which existed before the war. General Pope is confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in this district, in spite of the open and active opposition of the disloyal reactionists. Alabama will give not less than ten thousand majority of white votes for reconstruction, and Georgia will give a white majority in the same direction. Not less than three-fourths of the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks are substantially true of Florida. It is, however, his duty to state, in his judgment, the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party. Whilst these persons remain in the country to exercise the baneful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace. He believes that in Florida and Alabama the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia, but in all these States there is so much danger of the disorder and violence which mark the daily history of Tennessee, that it would seem wise to adopt whatever measures are practicable to remove from the States in process of reconstruction the causes which now endanger loyal government in Tennessee.

E. D. Plumb, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, will leave Washington next week for his destination. He will act as Charge d'Affaires as well as Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

President Johnson will visit the Schutzenfest in Baltimore on Thursday next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Rain Storms Still Prevailing.

LONDON, August 17.—The rain storms still continue through the country, and it is thought the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.

Election in Germany.

BERLIN, August 17.—The general election for members of the new Parliament of North Germany takes place on Saturday, August 31.

The American Squadron at Cronstadt.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.—The United States men-of-war Franklin, Ticonderoga, and Frolic, forming the European Squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, arrived at Cronstradt, from Stetten, last night. The usual salutes were fired from the fortifications in the harbor, and were answered by the Americans.

Prorogation of Parliament.

LONDON, August 17.—The British Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday, August 21.

Troops for Canada.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17.—The British man-of-war Serapis left this port yesterday for Ireland, whence she will take a regiment of national troops to Quebec.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—An Omaha despatch says a battle is reported to have occurred near Plain creek between 500 Sioux and 200 Pawnee scouts, lasting six hours. The Sioux were routed with great loss, the scouts being reinforced by United States troops. The report needs confirmation.

The Indian Commissioners reached Omaha yesterday, and held a secret session, after which they proceeded up the river.

An encounter took place yesterday at Fort Harker, Kansas, between General McCall and Mr. Edgar, of the Commissary Department. A challenge passed between them, but Colonel Crane, Commandant of the post, put them both in the guard-house, and prevented bloodshed.

All the settlers at Big creek have been driven away, and their goods confiscated by the military, on the ground that they had no United States licenses.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPH A

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliés, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25. Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29‡ ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. 1101 CHESNUT ST. GIRARD ROW.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

8 8 stuth4p NINTH and ARCH Streets.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

Just opened, a full line of COTTON GOODS at lower prices than for years.

Bleached Muslins, 10 and 12½ cents.
Good Bleached, 14, 16, and 18 cents.
Best Bleached, 20, 22, and 25 cents.
New York Mills and Wamsuttas.
Williamsvilles, Utícas, etc.
Unbleached Muslins, extra good, for 12½ cents.
Unbleached Muslins, best fine goods, 18 and 20 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, heavy, 18 and 20 cents.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

10-4 Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents. All the widths by the piece or yard.
9-4 and 5-4 Sheetings from 20 to 40 cents.
Pillow Casings, low down prices.

TICKINGS.

Best 30 cent Tickings in town.
Tickings at 40, 37, 31 and 25 cents.

FLANNELS.

Yard-wide All-wool Flannels, 50 cents.
4-4 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
7-8 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
Low priced Flanneis, a fine stock.

PRINTS.

12½ cents for full Madder Calicoes.
15 cents for Prints recently at 20.
18 cents for best new styles Calicoes.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Fresh lot of those good 65 cent Alpacas. 1 12 stuthsp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4

BLANKETS,

ALL QUALITIES.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING

MUSLINS AND LINENS

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [8 2 wsmsmrp

FROM THE LATE LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STOCK IN NEW YORK,

5000 ARMY BLANKETS,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

To effect sales we will sell them in large and small lots, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET, 1t ABOVE WILLOW.

SUPERIOR GUM BLANKETS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET, 1t ABOVE WILLOW.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

WE OFFER A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS, AND COTTON AND WOOL FLANNELS, AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES,

12-4 FINE WHITE BLANKETS.
11-4 FINE WHITE BLANKETS.
10-4 FINE WHITE BLANKETS.
VERY FINE CRIB BLANKETS.
BLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, FINE, 25 AND 31 CENTS.
UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, HEAVY, 20, 25, 31, AND 37 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL AND DOMET FLANNELS IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

STOKES & WOOD,

3 9s‡ NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—W. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 30c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·93; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 11 6m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. On Monday Morning, August 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [8 15 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC. On Thursday Morning, August 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [8 17 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, August 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, On Thursday Morning, August 22, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 16 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC. On Friday Morning, August 23, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 17 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 308 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26, Will include

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Gallaway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Hermas street.

Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.

Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 57 S. FOURTH Street, Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE FOR FALL OF 1867, OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday morning, August 21, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found full lines of new and desirable goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [8 15 5t

Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine street Ferry at 8 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

SPLENDID MUSIC.

THE FAIRMOUNT STEAMBOAT COMPANY have engaged

R. ECKHARDT'S SPLENDID BOSTON BRASS BAND

To play every afternoon (during this week) on the steamers plying between Fairmount and the Falls.

Boats leave Fairmount wharf every half hour.

Round trip tickets 25 cents. 8 15 3t

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.

Fare.....$2·00, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 13 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 13 3t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [8 25 3m

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2msp